

(69)
A
Continuation
of the Historie of
France, from the death
of Charles the eight where
Comines endeth, till the
death of Henry

the second.

Collected

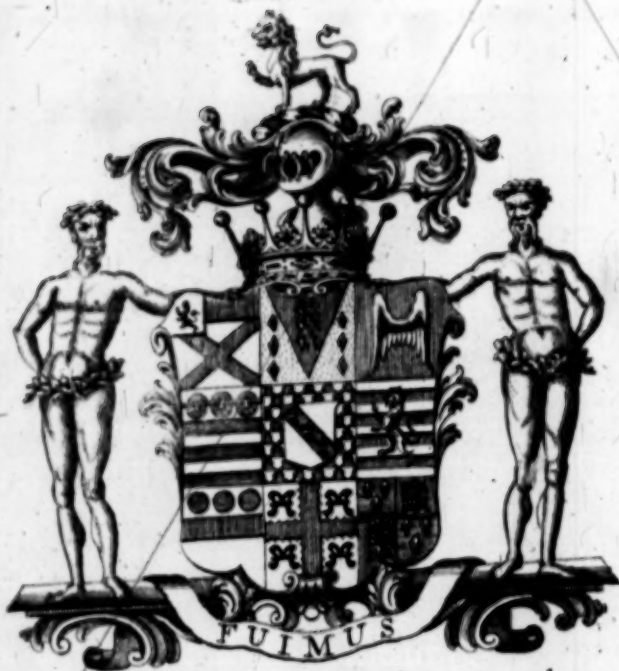
By Thomas Danett
Gentleman.

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For Thomas

Charde. mark
1600.



Charles Earl of Ailesbury



To the Right honorable
my very good Lord
the Lord Buckhurst, Lord
high Treasurer of England and
knight of the most no-
ble order of the
Garter.



After I had Right Honorable
about three yeares sithence
presented to the late Lord
TREASURER of worthie me-
morie your Lordships prede-
cessor the Commentaries of
Comines, translated into our
English tongue, I was earnest-
ly pressed by some of my friends to continue the
Historie of Fraunce, from Charles the eight where
he endeth till this our present age, which a long
time I vtterly refused to doe, knowing that to
annex my poore collections to the workes of so
excellent a writer as *Comines* is, should be as arro-
gant a part and as much to my discredit as if a

A.ij.

Painter

The Epistle

Painter should haue attempted to finish the Image of Venus beegunne but not ended by Apelles, which was a worke of so rare excellencie that no Paynter after him durst aduenture to perfect it. Notwithstanding when I called to mynde that others before mee had attempted this that they required at my hands, and withall not being able to withstand the importunitie of my friendes I beganne though somewhat timorously to take penne in hand. And whereas there are in all learnings two kindes of methodes, the one proceeding from the causes to the effectes, and the other iudging of the causes by the effectes which is called *Iudicium a posteriori* : my selfe not being able to performe the former as Comines doth, who was priuie to the hidden misteries, of Princes descignes, and of Counsell with their secret cogitations : determined onely to follow the second course, namely to set downe the effectes and the naked truth forbearing either to giue graue aduertisments as well to Princes themselues as to their seruants as hee doth, or to enter into deepe discourses of high points of pollicie & gouernment (as a matter farre aboue my capacitie) wherewith his workes are singularly beautified. In the which course hauing waded in the Historie of Fraunce till the death of Henry the second and purposing to continew it further, both my hart & hand fainted, and my pen fell foorth of my fingers of it owne accord.

For

Dedicatorie.

For the actions of the ciuill warres of Fraunce are so blouddie, cruell, aud barbarous and so farre I will not say from all Christianitie, but from all humanitie and militarie discipline vsed in former times, that for my owne part I iudge them wor-thie to bee buried in the dongeon of eternall obliuion. Agreeable to the which actions were also the effects wherof my selfe haue beene an eie witnesse. For passing out of Spaine through France in the yeare 77, in companie of a Gentleman of good seruice not long sithens gone to God, whom hir Maiestie employed at that time to the King of Spaine for hir affaires: we found such a wildernes in all the country betwene *Bayonne* and *Bordeaux*, that whole forrests and woods were turned vp and consumed, the townes vtterly desolated, the people despersed, the churches quite subuerted, and the children (a lamentable thing to bee recorded) remaining vnchristened by the space of ten yeares, which bred in mee such a commiseration, to see so noble a member of Christendome so miserablye torne in peeces with hir owne teeth, that it did not onelie visiblie as it were set before mine eyes the destruction of Sodoma & Gomorha, and the rude Chaos wherein the world lay buried and hidden, before God placed all things in this goodly order which wee now see them in: but also made mee call to minde the example of *Africanus Minor*, who wept bitterly with a certaine *Sinpathie* of sorrow, whan he saw *Carthage* all on flaming fier, calling to

A. iij.

minde

The Epistle.

minde that the like mought happen to his owne countrey Rome in time to come. The vices that ouerflowed Fraunce at the beeginning of their ciuile warres are noted to bee these three, *Magia*, *Atheismus*, *Libido*, which I pray God England bee free from at this day. But I will no longer dwell vpon this argument, least my Epistle become to your honourable Lordship odious, and my booke become in it selfe monstrous by hauing to great a head to so small a bodie, wherfore to returne to my principall purpose, hauing reduced the Historie of Fraunce, so farre as for the reasons aboue alledged I determined to proceede in it, I was soone resolved to whom to dedicate these my simple labours, for hauing presented *Comines* to your Lordships predecessor, to whom could I fitlier consecrate this my continuauance of his Historie then to your Lordship, being his successor in office, in honour, in gouernment, in Wisedome, and in all other vertues beeloning to a most worthie counsellour so that God hath raysed you vp vnder hir most excellent Maiestie, to bee no lesse famous in matters of Councell then others are in matters of warre, which *Cicero* as your Lordship knoweth preferreth farre beefore warly actions, beecause Councell preferueth the common welth without warrs, but warre cannot defend it without counsell. The handeling of the worke is meane I confesse, and too, vnworthie of so noble a patron: yet notwithstanding it contayneth the principall matters

Dedicatorie.

matters of state that passed in these parts by the space of three score yeares. Wherefore if your Lordship shall vouchsafe to accept it as our Sauiour in the Scripture dyd the poore Widowes Mite: I shall thincke my selfe a happie man in hauing obtained the fruit of my desier, and shall daylie pray to Almighty God long to preserue your Lordship in all honor and felicitie, as well for the aduancement of hir Maiesties seruice, as for the benefit of the whole common wealth.

Your Lordships

most humble and obedient to commaund

Thomas Danett.

In the Epistle in the first line last page for those read these.

Page 29. line 18. for Nauara read Nouara.

Page 34. line 6 for in battaile, read in a battaile.

Page 46. line 12. for estate, read estates.

Page 69. line 12. for charge, read great charge.

Page 81. line 7. for predecessors, read predecessor.

Page 87. line 8. for vs, read vp.

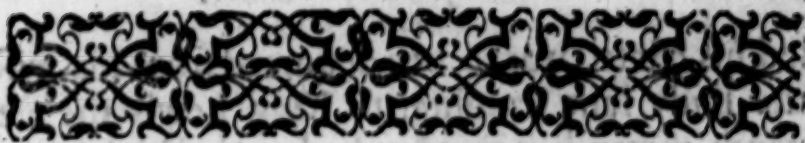
Page 94. line 23. for Rossain, read Roscim.

Page 102. line 15. for Aughien, read Anghien.

Page 121 line 2. for duchie, read duchesse.

Page 139. line 21. for 20000. read 10000.

For Aluiana read in all places Aluiane.



A Continuation of the Hi- *storie of Fraunce, from the death*

of Charles the eight where Comines
endeth till the death of Henry

the second, namely till

the yeere

1559.

LEWIS the twelfth of that name
King of **FRAVNCB.**

Cap. I.

*Lewis the twelfth cometh to the crowne, hee is deuor-
ced from his wife, and marrieth the Lady Anne, King
Charles his widow and heire of Bret aine. A brieft dis-
course of the euills that ensued that marriage.*



After the death of King Charles 1498.
the eight, Lewis Duke of Or-
leans as next male of the blood
royall succeded to the crowne
of Fraunce by the name of
Lewis the twelfth, a Prince as
well beefore as after his com-
ming to the crowne subiect to great varietie of for-
tune. The first thing hee attempted after he had set-

B.

led

led his estate, was to bee deuorced from his wife the Lady Iane daughter to King Lewis the eleuenth, pretending that hee had married hir by constraint, & neuer had any carnall knowledge of hir. But because hee doubted how his Realme would digest, so great an iniurie offered to this Lady, being a Kings daughter and sister & a most vertuous Princeesse, who had also beene his wife a great number of yeares, and had by excessiue sute and manie teares begged his life of king Charles hir brother, after the wars of Britaine ended, wherein the saide Duke of Orleans (as before you haue heard) was taken prisoner : hee sought to the Pope for reliefe, hoping vnder coulour of religion to cloake his vngodly purpose, and to iustifie by authoritie of the Church his ambitious desire, to ioyne himselfe in marriage with Anne widdow of the late King Charles and heire of Britaine, thereby to hold still the saide Dutchie of Britaine vnited to the crowne of Fraunce, which otherwise must haue beene seuered from it, if this Lady had beene bestowed els where. Alexander the ~~seuenth~~ ^{seuenth} so often mentioned in the warrs of Charles the eight, a spaniard borne of the house of Borgia continewd still Pope at this time, a man apt to imbrace any wicked motion that mought tend either to the filling of his cofers, or to the aduancement of his house. This Pope had a sonne named *Valentinus Borgia*, (a sinke of all filthinesse) the selfe same that had beene hostage with king Charles in his Italian warrs being at that time

first

time a Church man and named Cardinall of Valence: & had escaped from him as in the said warres of Italy mention is already made. This Borgia hauing lately renounced his Cardinals hatt, had betaken himse to the warres, & was entred into the Kings pay. And his father exchaunging spirituall graces for temporall possessions, was contented to graunt the king a Bull of deuorce from the said Lady Iane his wife with these conditions, that his said sonne Borgia mought be made Duke of Valence a Citie in Daulphine, haue the charge of a company of men of armes vnder the king, marry with Charlotte daughter of *Monsieur d' Alebret* a great Prince in Guyenne, & receaue a yearely pension of 20000. crownes and as much reueneue of inheritance, all the which conditions were yelded vnto, & by that meanes the Bull of deuorce obtained, and the King married the said Queene Anne heire of Britaine. 1499.

I know not well who is most to be cried out of in this case, either the Pope for graunting so wicked a Bull, or the king for his extreme ambition and ingratitude towards his wife, or his people for soothing him vp & encouraging him to so detestable a fact, or the Queene Dowager hir self in accepting so vngodly a marriage, especially considering that she hauing been married before to a king of France whom shee could not enioy but by dismission of his former wife to giue hir place: and beeing punished therefore as well by the sodaine death of the sayde king hir husband, as by the losse of all hir children

B. ij. begotten

begotten in that vnlawfull marriage: durst now notwithstanding aduenture vpon a second husband after the same sort. But sure it well appeared that God was much offended with this match, for if we consider first the Popes end & his sonnes, the one of the which poisoned himselfe with a flaggon of wine, which his said sonne and he had prepared for the poisoning of certaine Cardinals their enemies, and the other after al his great conquests in Italie, & his fauours in Fraunce, was sodainely spoyled of all that he held in both those Countries, sent prisoner into Spaine, and lastly slaine being a miserable vagabond in the Realme of Nauarra: Secundarely if we behold the miseries that fell vpon the king, and the great dishonors and losses he receaued euen till the time of his death, being tossed and chased like a tennis ball, first cleane out of Italy by a prince in power much inferiour to himselfe, and afterwards almost cleane out of his owne Realme by a confederacie of most of the Princes and states of Christendome against him in the last periede of his age: Thirdly if we waie with our selues the continuall troubles the realme of Fraunce hath endured euer since this wicked marriage, vnder the gouernment of this Ladies of-spring euen till this very day. Lastly if wee obserue how in this our age hir discent is vriterly dispossessed of hir Dutchie of Bretayne (which was the onely occasion of this vngodly match) and the said Dutchie fallen to the hands of a king a meere stranger to hir & none of hir line: we must

must of necessitie confesse that God is a iust iudge, and punisheth sharplie such offences, howsoever flatterers that are about Princes sooth them vp and encourage them to such wicked acts cleane forgetting God and his commaundements, if the breach thereof may further their affaires or enlarge their dominions. Examples heerof are plentiful both in sacred and prophane Histories, so that it were but lost labour to spend much breath in this discourse.

Cap. 2.

The king conquereth the Dutchie of Milan, Lodouic Sforce recovereth it, and presently after loseth it againe, and both hee and his brother Cardinall Ascanius are caried prisoners into France.



His matter of deuorce hauing succeeded according to the Kings desire, hee made peace with all his neighbours round about him, namely with *Ferdinande* King of *Aragon*, *Maximilian* King of *Romaines* and *Archduc Philip* his sonne, and with *Henry* King of *England*, which beeing done hee presently leuied men, and made friends on all sides, purposing to inuade the Dutchie of Milan, held still as yet by *Lodouic Sforce* surnamed the Moore, the selfe same that called King *Charles* the eight into *Italie* as before you haue heard: which also the King soone conquered, for you shall vnderstand that the saide

Lodouic was hated of his owne people, as well because of his great tirannie, as also for poysoning his Nephew right heire of Milan, at the least heire before him. Farther hee was fallen out with his best friends y Venetians about Pisa, who also partly for extreame hatred that they bare against him: and partly for greedinesse of Cremona & the countrey of Guyradadda, which the king promised them for their part of the victorie: dyd not onely incourage the king to passe into Italie and inuade Milan, but entered also into league with him, so that the saide Lodouic was destitute of all help, the Pope and the Venetians beeing in league with the King, and the poore King of Naples Frederic vnable to defend his owne, much lesse to giue Lodouic any ayde. So that after the French armie had taken *La Roccad' Arazza, Anon, Valentia, Bassignane, voghera, Chasteauneuf, Pontcorona, and Tortona:* and that Galeas of Saint *Seuerin* to his great reproch, had through cowardise abandoned *Alexandria* and *Dertona*, and that *Paui*a had of their owne accord receiued the French, the Venetians also inuading the said *Dutchie of Milan* on the other side: the said Lodouic astonished with the losse of so manie townes, mistrusting his owne people, and beeing abandoned of all his friends & principall seruants: fled with his children and a great masse of monie to the Emperour *Maximilian* into *Germanie*, presently after whose departure the Citie of Milan ycelled to the French, the Castle being also deliue-
red

red vnto them by the treason of *Bernardin de Corte* Captaine thereof. Soone after the whole state of Genoua submitted it selfe likewise to the King, and Cremona with the Countrey of Guyradadda were deliuered to the Venetians according to the Kings promise. In eight daies Lodouic lost this ritch and noble Dutchie, so small assurance is in worldly honors. The king having settled the state of Milan, & abated y^e excessiue exactions y^e they paide in Lodouics time, to y^e great though not to the full contentment of the people, for they looked to haue had all paiments cleane abolished and taken away, and hauing giuen forces to the Duke of Valentinois for the recouerie of those townes in Romania that appertained to the Church: returned to Lyons, where hee was welcommed with new ioyes beecause of the birth of his Daughter Claude. But this his good successe was soone altered, for the *Milanois* beeing by nature variable and inconstant, and also misliking the rough gouernement of Master Iames of Treuoul, whom the king had left behinde him for his Lieutenant, who beeing of the Guelph faction, vsed to rudely those of the faction Guibeline: and farther the people not beeing able to endure the insolencies of the French souldiours: secretly solicited Lodouic to returne, who not omitting this opportunitie, but leuying with speed 12000 Swyffers, by the fauour of the Emperour *Maximilian* but with his owne money, and 8000. Italians, entered into the Dutchie of Milan with all diligence,

1500

diligence, and as sodainely recovered the whole countrey as beefore hee had lost it, all saue the Castle of Milan with some other few places, and the state of Genoua which held still for the king, such mutabilitie is not onely in the people of this estate, but in all the vulgare sort throughout Italie. Besides all this *d'Aubigny* and Treuoul Gouvernours of the French in the sayde Duchie were at great variance, which vtterly subuerted the kings afflicted affaires, in such sort that hee was forced to remoue them both and to commit the gouernement of the armie to Trimouille, who by his widdome hauing reconciled them together, ioyned them in equall authoritie with himselfe, so that the armie for two gouernours had three. But the king beeing exceedingly moued with this sodaine losse of the Duchie of Milan leuyed 600 Launces and a great armie of Swyffers and sent them with all diligence to Milan, which Lodouic vnderstanding retired to Nouara, where the French armie beesieged him. And notwithstanding that he were in state to fight with his enemies and ment also so to doe: yet the Swyffers that serued him beeing corrupted with French crownes by meanes of the Swyffers Captaines that were in the French Campe, refused to fight against their countrey men and kinsmen, wherewith Lodouic beeing in vtter despaire, and doubting to bee deliuered by them into his enemies hands, with great difficultie obtained of them that hee might march among them as a common Swyffersouldi-
our

Vnder Lewis the twelfth. 9

our till hee should bee conueyed to some place of
saftie. But the matter beeing discovered to Trimo-
uille, whose mony made euery thing knowen vn-
to him: he was apprehended as he marched like a
common souldier among them, & presently sent in-
to Fraunce, where hee remayned prisoner in the
tower of Loches till his death, not once being ad-
mitted to y^e kings presence nor speech. And so this
Prince whose ambitious desires caused him, first to
poison his Nephew, and then to set all Italie on fi-
er by calling in the French, and likewise to depart
from his league with the Venetians (being his one-
ly saftie) for greedines of hauing the towne of Pisa,
which he sought to draw out of their subiection to
his obedience, and lastly who neuer held faith nor
promise with any man longer then it serued for his
owne profit, was now abandoned of all men, and
betrayed by those whom hee had brought into I-
taly for his principall succour and defence, and en-
ded his daies in a miserable dongeon, where all his
extrauagant thoughts were cloased vp within the
compasse of a narrow rome, his brother the Cardi-
nall *Ascanius*, found meanes to conueigh his bro-
thers children safe into Germany, but was himse-
lfe soone after his brother taken prisoner by the Vene-
tians, and sent likewise by the Kings commaunde-
ment (though not without great dishonor to the
Venerian estate) into Fraunce, where he was vsed
with much more fauour and liberty than his bro-
ther was (for he had the whole Realme of Fraunce

C.

for

10 The Historie of Fraunce,

for his prison) and in the end by the meanes or rather through the simplicitie of the Cardinall of Amboyse returned againe into Italie, where hee was restored to his former estate and dignitie. And thus the King soone recovered the Dutchie of Milan.

Cap. 3.

By a confederacie betweene the kings of Fraunce and Spaine, Frederick King of Naples loseth his realme. The two Kings part it betweene them, the King of Spaine in the end obtaineth the whole, Pope Alexauder dyeth Iulius the second succedeth.

1501.



BUT this Princes minde not being satisfied with one good successe, but the more hee conquered the more his ambition being inflamed, he determined to attempt the conquest of the Realme of NAPLES not long beefore reuolted from his predecessor, as in KING CHARLES his warrs of Italy ample mention is already made,

And to the end hee mought obtayne the victorie

Vnder Lewis the twelfth. 11

torie without any resistance, hee determined to make the KING of SPAIN partaker with him of the bootie, least hee being a neighbour in the Ile of SICILE to the Realme of NAPLES and a kinsman to the King thereof, and hauing also forces alreadie entered into the Countrey for the sayde Kings defence: should hinder his conquest of the saide Realme.

This offer was soone embraced by the KING of SPAIN, who being receyued into the strong places of the saide Realme of NAPLES, vnder colour of defending them for KING FREDERIC, detayned them for him selfe and vtterlie ruined the sayde FREDERIC, notwithstanding both the trust that hee had reposed in the KING of SPAIN, and the neere kindred that was betweene them.

Thus FREDERIC being at one instant inuaded by the FRENCH and betrayed by the SPANIARD, yeelded his Realme in despite of the sayde KING of SPAIN into the handes of KING LEVVIS, and went with him into FRANCE, where hee liued in verie honourable estate till his death.

But his sonne Ferdinand Duke of Calabria, whome Consalue the king of Spaines generall in the saide Realme of Naples, had giuen his oath to set at libertie, so soone as he should bee deliuered into his hands: was notwithstanding the sayd oath sent into Spayne to the king of ARAGON,

C.ij.

where

12 The Historie of Fraunce,

where (after manie yeeres imprisonment) hee married in the yeare 1522. with the LADIE GERMANE of FOIX, widdow of the saide KING of ARAGON, a rich LADIE but barrayne, which marriage was made by the EMPEROVR CHARLES, who greatly fauoured the saide Duke of Calabria, because hee had refused to be taken out of *La Rocca Sciatina*, which was the prison wherein he lay, and to bee made head of a rebellion that happened in Spaine called *La Santa giunta* whereof heereafter mention shall bee made. This *Ferdinand* Duke of Calabria was the last of the race of the first *Alfonse* King of Naples, for two of his bretheren died before him, one in Italy the other in Fraunce. But to returne to the History, the treason of the King of Spaine towards King *Frederic* was no greater in this action, than the error of the king of Fraunce, as the sequele well delared. For whereas the saide *Frederic* offered King Lewis to hold the Realme of Naples of him, and to pay him for it yeerely a great tribute, by meanes whereof no man should haue commaunded in the saide Realme but his tributarie king (who alwaies must haue depended vpon him) and himselfe: he now called in a neighbour PRINCE, though not so mightie yet much more subtile than himselfe, and deuided the kingdome with him beeing obtayned by his owne money and his owne subiectes blood, and soone after lost the whole to his owne great dishonor and damage.

For

Vnder Lewis the twelfth. 13

For you shall vnderstand that the very next yeere after the partition made of the sayde Realme be-
 1502.
 tweene these two Princes, they fell at variencie a-
 bout the bounds of their territories, and beecause
 the French were at that instant the stronger, they
 tooke many places in the Countrey called the Ca-
 pitanat (which was the prouince in controuersie
 beetweene them) from the Spaniards. But the next
 yeere after the Spaniards haueing renforced their
 1503.
 companies not onely recouered all their losses, but
 also wanne diuers places frō the French, & namely
 RVBOSA towne not far from BARLETTA, where al-
 so they tooke prisoner *Monsieur de la Palisse*. And
 notwithstanding that by the entermise of *Archduc*
Philip sonne in law to the king of Spaine (who this
 yeere came into Fraunce) a peace was concluded
 beetweene the kings of Fraunce and Spaine, vpon
 the securitie whereof king Lewis wholly reposing
 himselfe, forbare to send new supplies to NAPLES:
 yet the king of Spaine very cunningly delayed the
 confirmation of the sayde peace beecause hee saw
 his affaires to prosper well in Italie through the
 French kings ouergreat credulitie and negligence,
 and in the end flatly disauowed al his sonne in laws
 actions. And Consalue his Generall in the sayde
 Realme of NAPLES notwithstanding the Archducs
 commaundements often sent vnto him to surcease
 all Hostilitie in those parts: not onely refused so
 to doe beecause hee receiued noe such commaun-
 dement from his Master, but also proceeded still in

14 The Historie of Fraunce,

his conquests, and wanne from the French diuers townes, defeated the Duke of *ATRY* who led certaine French bandes and tooke him prisoner, and afterward also ouerthrew Monsieur *d'Aubigny* and tooke him prisoner, and lastlie at the battayle of *Cirignolles* vanquished the whole power of france, and slew in the fiede with diuers noble men the braue Duke of *NEMOURS* generall of the French forces.

Farther the sayde *Consalue* vsing the benefit of this victorie marched presently before Naples, and without resistance entered into the towne and reduced it to the obedience of the King of Spaine, and soone after tooke also the Castles, and conquered almost the whole Realme. In the meane time dyed Pope *ALEXANDER* the sixt, and *PIVS* the third was chosen Pope, who dying also at the ende of fixe and twentie dayes, the Cardinall *Petri ad Vincula* (so often mentioned in the warrs of Charles the eight) succeeded by the name of *IVLIVS* the second.

The King in the meane time made great preparation to recouer his Realme of *NAPLES* so shamefully and dishonorably lost, and entered as farre as the Riuer *GARILLIANO* called *LIRIS* in auncient times, where diuers attempts were made by the French to passe the sayde Riuer, which all were ouerthrowen and brought to nought by the wisdomē and industrie of *Consalue*.

In

Vnder Lewis the twelfth. 15

In the ende, what through want of victualls and lack of money which the kings officers most shamefullie detayned from them, by meanes also whereof the companies that the King payed were not halfe compleat: what through foule weather and what through the industrie and diligence of Consalue who tooke aduantage of all these their disorders: the French were forced to abandon their fortes vppon the sayde Riuer, and to retire to CAIETTA which they yet held, whether not onely the sayde inconueniences accompanied them, but also Consalue with all speede pursued them and there becsieged them.

But they not beeing able to defend the towne yeelded it by composition and retourned into Fraunce, and thus Consalue obtayned the Realme of NAPLES without bloudshed, and had euer after the Title of great Captaine, beecause of his noble exployts giuen vnto him.

1504

Frederic

16 The Historie of Fraunce,

Cap. 4.

Frederic King of Naples and Elizabeth Queene of Spaine both dyc, by a mariage betweene the King of Aragon and the Lady Germanie Foix, peace is made betweene Fraunce and Spaine. Archduc Philip dyeth. Bologna is restored to the pope, Genoua rebelleth and is soone reduced to the Kings obedience.

1504.



IN this yeere dyed **FREDERIC** king of Naples, and likewise **ELIZABETH** Queene of Castile wife to king Ferdinand, whose death caused the said king Ferdinand the rather to desire peace with Fraunce, because hee doubted that the gouernment of Castile (notwithstanding his wiues testament whereby hee was appointed Gouvernour thereof during his life) should bee taken from him, and deliuered to *Archduc Philip* his sonne in law, whose wife was heyre thereof.

1505.

The yeere 1505 was a yeere subiect to great Famine and Pestilence, and in this yeere a secret confederacie betweene the greatest Princes in Christendome against the Venetians began co-uerly to bee treated of, which afterwards also tooke effect. And the better to bring that matter to passe, by practise of the Pope who was a deadly enemy to the Venetians, as was also the King of
Fraunce,

Vnder Lewis the twelfth. 17

Fraunce, because for want of their help he lost the Realme of Naples as hee saide : peace was concluded betweene Fraunce and Spaine, the French king enclining therevnto, to the end hee mought haue his reuenge of the said venetians, & the Spaniard by that meanes to haue a rampar against his son in law the Archduc Philip, wherfore in consideration of a marriage betweene the said King of Spaine and the Lady Germaine of Foix sisters daughter to the king of Fraunce, the saide King yelded vp to the king of Spaine all his title & interest to the Realme of Naples, by the which meanes these two Princes that so long had continued in deadly warrs, concluded peace and became friends & allies. And the king of Spaine heereby also fortified himselfe mightely against his sonne in law the Archduc Philip who in the beginning of the yeere 1506 sailed into Spaine 1506. with a purpole to take the gouernment of Castile in to his owne hands. But by the entermise of the nobles of the realme, an accord was made betweene his father in law & him, and the king of Aragon departed into his realme of Naples with very honorable conditions. But not long after died the Archduc, & because his wife daughter of the said King Ferdinand was distracted of hir wits, both hir selfe (being mad in all points but in this) & likewise hir whole realme of Castile reuoked king Ferdinand out of Italy & reestablished him in the gouernment of Castile, till such time as Charles the saide Archducs sonne & nephew of the said Ferdinand being

D.

verie

18 The Historie of Fraunce,

very yong should be of age to gouerne the Realme him selfe. About this tyme also the Pope by ayde of the French king, recouered *Bolonia* from the *Bentiuoli* though litle to the kings honor who had receiued the sayd citie of *Bolonia*, & the *Bentiuoli* into his protection in the yeare 1500, & yet now betraied the to the Pope, more regarding the Popes pleasure, the his owne honour and faith, for the which fact y Pope wel requited him as hereafter you shall heare. But to returne to the french affaires. The *Genuoys* seing y Kings greatnes so mightely to decline in *Italie* by losse of the realme of *Naples*, and being also desirous to recouer their libertie; determined to rebell, and to withdraw their obedience from him, which also they did, and began first to chace away his officers, & afterwards to spoile the noble mens houses in the towne. But the king being aduertised thereof, passed in person with a mightie armie into *Italie*, & soone reduced them to their former obedience, which being done he presently dismissed his army and returned into France, therby deliuering all the states of *Italie* from the ielousie they had conceiued of him, that he ment to make some farther attempt.

Cap. 5.

A confederacie is made at Cambray against the venetians, the french ouerthrow them at the battell of Guyradadda.

1508. **S**Oone after this, the practise aboue mentioned against the Venetians, which had been long treated off vnder hand, & had long ere this ben concluded

Vnder Lewis the twelfth. 19

ded, but that so many strings could not so soone be tuned (for y^e Pope & the kings of Romaines, Fraunce & Aragon were concurring in the accion): brake openly foorth. For you shall vnderstand that Pope *Julius* hating the Venetians extremly, because they detained from him certain towns in *Romania* belonging to the Church, & receiued into their protection the church rebells, namely, the *Bentiuoli* & others: laboured to make peace among these Princes, and to conuert their armes not against the Infidels but against the said Venetians, which also he effected in the end, the rather because euery one of these Princes had priuate quarells to them.

The Popes quarell you haue already heard, and the cause of the french kings displeasure towards them. I haue in part touched also before, & said it was for that they refused to ayde him in his wars of Naples according to their league, which was y^e onely losse of the said realme as he said. But in very deede his principall hatred against the, was because they held *Cremona* & the coutrie of *Guiradadda* members of y^e Duchie of *Milan* which notwithstanding y^e they wer deliuered to the by his own agreemēt, at such time as they aided him to chase *Lodouic Sforce* out of the said duchie: yet now considering their ingratitude towards him, & withall how necessary those countries were for the strength & defence of y^e said Duchie of *Milan*: he determined to recouer the againe into his owne hands. *Maximilian* and the Archduke *Charles* his Nephew had an auncient quarell to the, first for *Verona*, *Padoua*, *Vincense* and diuers other

20 The Historie of Fraunce,

townes with helde from the Empire, and seconda-
relie for the countries of *Friull* and *Trenisa*, which
they with hold from the house of Austria.

Besides that Maximillians quarrell was lately great-
lie increased, for euen in this very yeere 1508, they
had not onely denied him passage through their
countries for his souldiers, whose passage he preten-
ded to be onely because he ment to goe to take the
crowne imperiall at Rome, though they knew well
the contrarie: but had also defeated his companies
being entred into their dominions by force. And
notwithstanding that they had reason so to doe
knowing his purpose to be no thing lesse then that
which he pretended, & that he came with a resolu-
tion to surprise those places which he claimed to be
his: yet this defeate of his men exasperated him
not a little against them, for few Princes can en-
dure the contrarying of their wills be it neuer so
iustly done.

The king of Spaine likewise hated them because
they held in the realme of Naples certaine townes
engaged to them by Ferdinand King of Naples
in the warrs of Charles the eight, which by no
meanes they would restore.

Thus all these princes beeing animated against
them, a general league was concluded among them
1509. against the said Venetians at Cambray. The Pope
began first with spirituall armes, and sent forth a
terrible bull against them, from the which they ap-
pealed to the next generall Counsell.

But

Vnder Lewis the twelfth. 21

But of all the other Princes the king of Fraunce was first in a redinesse and with an armie of 24000 men inuaded their dominions. And they encountered him with noe lesse forces, and vnder the conduct of Aluiane & the Earle of Petillian gaue him battaile, in the which they were ouerthrowen, Petillian sayde through Aluianas temeritie and ouergreat heate, and Aluiana sayde through Petillians cowardise or malice, who would not ayde him with his troups beecaufe the battaile was fought against his aduice.

But howsoeuer it were, certaine it is that the Venetians lost in this battayle 10000 men, and Aluiana himselfe was taken prisoner therein. This battel is called the battell of Guiradadda or *de la Vaile*. After this victorie almost all the townes that the Venetians held in Italie, yeelded to the king, who restored to the king of Romaines those that he pretended Title to, & to the Pope those that hee quarreled, which being done he returned to Milan. This yeare dyed Henry king of England the two and twentieth of Aprill to whom succeeded Henry his sonne, a young Prince eightene yeares of age, of whom heereafter ample mencion shall bee made, and this yeare also the seuenteenth of October dyed *Philip de Commynes* Lord of Argenton, a worthie counseler and no lesse worthie writer.

22 The Historie of Fraunce,

Cap. 6.

The Venetians are reconciled to the Pope and the King of Aragon, all they three ioine together against the King. The Swyffers also beecome the Kings enemies, the quarell betweene the Pope and the Duke of Ferrare, the Pope loseth Bologna. The King withdraweth himselfe from the Popes obedience. The Pope excommunicateth the whole Realme of Fraunce. The battayle of Rauenna wherein the Pope and his confederats are ouerthrowen.



THE Venetians beeing thus low brought and seeing so many princes against them, determined to take some course to dissolue this cōfederacie, wherfore they humbled themselves first vnto the Pope, and found meanes to be reconciled vnto him, for you shal vnderstand that after this victorie aboue mentioned, partly commiseration of the venetians moued him to fauour them, but especially the kings greatnesse in Italie beecame very odious & terrible vnto him, in such sort that he also secretly withdrew the king of Aragon from the kings friendship, & ioyned him in league with the Venetians: they restoring vnto him the ports in Pouille aboue mencioned which they held: and the Pope himselfe putting him into a continuall ielousie that if the french affaires prospered

Vnder Lewis the twelfth. 23

pered in Italic, he should bee constrained againe to fight for the realme of Naples, notwithstanding his mariage with the kings niece. But in very truth the thing that most troubled the Pope, & most caused him to enuie the kings good successe, was ielousie of his owne estate, beecause many cardinalls hated him, and obiected many crimes against him, all the which had intelligence with the king, wherfore the saide Pope to the ende hee mought omit no thing that tended to the ouerthrow of the kings proceedings & these Cardinalls practises, hiered the Swys-
1510.
 sers to inuade the Duchie of Milan and to abandon their league with the french, which being begun by Lewis the xi. expired at this very instant, & could not be renewed, beecause the Swysers demanded proudly greater pēsons thē they had before, which the king partly through disdaine & partly through couetousnesse would not condescend vnto, wherevpon they entered into league with y Pope against the king, & inuaded y dutchie of Milan, but for wāt of victuals & monie they were forced at this time to returne home, without any exploit done. Farther the said Pope now shewing himselfe openly to bee the kings enemy, together with y Venetians prepared a nauie to surprise *Genoua*, and so this Pope that was the first kindler of this warre against the Venetians, & the principall author of the league of *Cambray*: was also himselfe the first that brake it, notwithstanding all the kindenesse that hee had receaued at the kings hands.

But

24 The Historie of Fraunce,

But the nauie aboue mentioned appoynted to inuade Genoua was ouerthrowen and dispersed by the French nauie, and so all the Popes enterprises against the king fayled and came to naught, farther you shall vnderstand that the Pope had a quarell to the Duke of Ferrara, as well for certaine townes which hee withheld from the Church: as also for selling of salt at Comache without the Popes permission, which thing beeing his vassall hee mought not doe as the Pope sayde, for the which cause hee inuaded his countries, but the king to requite the Popes disloyaltie and ingratitude towards him, receiued the Duke into his protection and defended him against the Pope, which not a litle increased their euill will.

1511.

The king also to crie quittance with the Pope, tooke Bologna from him, which not long beefore hee had deliuered to him, and restored it to the *Bentiuoli*, whom also hee receiued into his protection, by meanes whereof extreame hatred grew beetweene the Pope and the King, so farre forth that the King withdrew his Realme from his obedience, and celebrated a councell at Pisa against him, which was afterward transported to Milan. And the Pope on the other side excommunicated the whole Realme of Fraunce, and celebrated a counsell at Lateran against the king. But not onely spirituall but also temporall armes were exercised beetweene them, for the Pope hiered the Swyffers to inuade the Dutchie of Milan the second time, but they

Vnder Lewis the twelfth. 25

they being corrupted with French crownes, soone returned home & deluded the Popes hope, which hee perceauing waged a great armie of Spaniards and Italians against the king and against the Counsell (or as hee termed it the Conuenticle) of Pisa, and the king on the other side in the name of the sayde counsell of Pisa sent a mightie armie against the pope, as a Simoniac, a trobler of Christendome, a drunkard, and a periure. And after diuers skirmishes beetweene the two armies, and surprises of townes, and such like feates of warre achieved, ensued the great battayle of Rauenna, which was fought vpon Easter day. It is written by diuers that Pope Iulius seeing his forces issew out of Rome, tooke Peters keyes and threw them into the Riuer, and withall girt himselfe with a sword, adding these wordes, that since Peters keyes could doe him no more seruice, hee would see if Paules sword could stand him in any better steede, which accion of his the learned Melanthon hath properly expressed by these verses folowing.

*In Gallum vt fama est bellum gesturus acerbum,
armatam educit Iulius vrbe manum,
accinctus gladio claues in Tiberidis amnem
proijcit, & sauus talia verba facit:
Cum Petri nihil efficiant ad prelia claues
auxilio Pauli forsitan ensis erit:*

Which may bee thus Englished.

E.

When

26 The Historie of Fraunce,

When Iulius against the force of Fraunce
sent forth his troups armed with pike & launce
this fury fell inflamde with ire and moode
the sacred keyes into the famous flud
of Tyber flange, and tho with might and maine
wayuing his glaue thus spake in great disdaine,
sith Peters keyes auayle naught in this case
the sword of Paule shall now supply their place.

But to returne to the Historie. In the battaile
of Rauenna aboue mentioned, the Pope with his
confederats namely the king of Aragon & the Ve-
netians wer ouerthrowen. But *Monsieur de Foix* the
kings nephew & generall of his forces, through his
owne to great hardinesse or rather rashnesse, pursu-
ing his enemies with a small troupe was entrapped
and slaine, whose death the king tooke so greuously
that he wished he had redemed his life with y^e losse
of al that he held in Italie. The said *de Foix* his death
so astonished the French armie though victorious,
that for want of a generall sufficient to supplie his
place, they pursewed not the victorie as they ought
to haue done, but gaue their enemies libertie to
breath & repaire their forces, which if they had not
done, the king mought not onely haue recouered
the realme of NAPLES, but also haue disposed of all
the rest of Italie as it had pleased himselfe. Rauenna
was sacked in reuenge of *Monsieur de Foix* his
death.

Cap. 7.

The king celebrateth the counsell of Pisa against the Pope, and the Pope the counsell of Lateran against him. The Pope stirreth vp Maximilian the Emperour, the kings of England & Spaine, the venetians, & the swissers against the king. The king loseth Milan and Genoua. The king of Spaine conquereth Nauarra.



After this victorie the king returned to celebrate the counsell of Pisa, and by authoritie thereof to depose the Pope, hauing the Emperour *Maximilian* in apparance concurring with him, and as some report affecting the Papacie for himself, & meaning to resigne y^e empire to his nephew Charles though as yet but a childe. Notwithstanding soone after secretly hee reconciled himselfe to the Pope, & vtterly abandoned the French. But the Pope by the ouerthrow which he had receiued at Rauenna, and the great charges he had sustained in these wars the burthē wherof had lyen vpon his shoulders, beeing brought to great pouertie, and doubting also what would bee the issue of the schisme in the Church: sought for peace with the king, onely crauing at his hands that hee would relinquish the protection of the duke of *Ferrara*, which the king vtterly refusing, the Pope fell farther out of pacience with him then euer hee was beefore.

F. ij.

And

28 The Historie of Fraunce,

And so happely it came to passe at that very instant for the Popes affaires, that the king of Aragon sent him a secret message to perswade him to continue the warres against the French, assuring him of his ayde which thing the king of Aragon dyd, thereby to distract the kings forces, while hee inuaded the Realme of Nauarra, which hee was fully resolved to attempt. And farther *Monsieur de la Palisse* generall of the Kings forces after *Monsieur de Foix* his death, was constrained to depart out of Romania with his victorious armie to the defence of the Duchie of Milan fearing that the Swyffers would inuade it as indeede they dyd, wherefore the Pope by these occasions hauing recouered his spirits, and being now more animated against the king then euer, first continued his spirituall armes by celebrating the counsell of Lateran against him, and afterwards stirred vp not onely the Venetians, but also *Maximilian* the Emperour, the King of England & Spaine, and the Swyffers to bee his enemies.

These Swyffers as before you haue heard had abandoned the kings seruice because through couetousnesse hee would not augment their wages, and were entered into the Popes paye, which his error the king wold willingly haue reformed afterwards, and haue recouered them to his seruice againe, but neuer could till his dying day.

The king seeing all the Princes his neighbours in armes against him by the Popes practises, was constrained to withdraw his forces out of Italie for
the

Vnder Lewis the twelfth. 29

the defence of his owne Realme by meanes whereof the Pope and the Venetians preuayled so mightely in Italie, that they recouered all the townes that were helde by the French namely *Bolonia*, *Cremona*, and diuers other, *Parma* also and *Placentia* yeelded themselues to the Pope, yea and the King lost his Duchie of Milan, which was deliuered to *Maximilian Sforce* (sonne of Lodouic that died prisoner in France) vnder the protection and defence of the Swyssers.

The state of Genoua likewise reuolted from the king, by meanes of *Ianus Fregose* who was made duke thereof, & the Duke of *Ferrara* was forced to make his submission to y^e Pope and to abandon the French, so that the king held nothing at all in Italie saue a few castles namely that of Milan & the castle of Cremona, which continued French still till the next yeare after the battayle of *Nouara*, when for want of victualls they were forced to yeeld themselves into the Duke of Milans hands, but all the rest the King lost almost in a moment and withall all his friends, a strange conuersion of Fortune that the King being conquerour lost all, and the Pope and the Venetians being conquered wanne all.

But in truth they sayled not with their owne winde but with other mens, for the Realme of Fraunce had at that time to many enemies by the Popes practises and to few friends.

Now to leaue a while the affaires of Italie and to come to the warres in Fraunce, you shall vnder-

30 The Historie of Fraunce,

stand that the kings of England and Spaine determined to inuade *Guyenne*. But the king of Spaine pretending the Realme of *Nauarra* to bee of great importance for the defence of the sayde Countrey of *Guyenne*: perswaded the english men first to assault that, & from thence to enter into *Guyenne*, according wherevnto they did, & soone toke it being void of defence & not expecting any war, which conquest being achieved, and the sayde Realme of *Nauarra* deliuered into the king of Spaines hands, the said king with faier words dismissed y^e English men, giuing his son in law the king of England leaue to inuade *Guyenne* with his owne forces if he would, For he had alredie obtained his pray, by meanes wherof the English men being disappointed of his ayde, were forced to returne home. And notwithstanding that the king of Fraunce after the English mens departure, attempted to recouer y^e said realme of *Nauarra*: yet could he not doe it because of his great affaires else where.

Cap. 8.

Pope Iulius dyeth, Leo the tenth succedeth, the King maketh truce with the King of Spaine, & being confederated with the Venecians recouereth Milan & Genoua, which notwithstanding presently after the battaile of Nowara hee loseth againe. The Venetians are overthrown nere to Vincense.

1513. **A**Bout this time died Pope *Iulius*, to whome succeeded *Leo* the tenth of the house of *Medices*, which

which fell out well for the kings affaires, for Pope *Iulius* while he liued, so animated all the Princes of Christendome against the King, that none of them would encline to make peace or truce with him, but after his death the Kings affaires began to haue a better course, for notwithstanding that Pope *Leo* were not friend to the French, but had iust cause to hate them, first because of the schisme in the Church maintained by them, secondarily because by them *Peter of Medices* his brother and their whole house was ouerthrowen and chaced out of *Florence*, as in the warrs of *Charles* the eight mention is alreadie made, and lastly because him selfe was taken prisoner by them at the battaile of *Rauenna* being than Pope *Iulius* Legat: yet proued he not so deadly an enemy to them, nor such an annimater of Christian Princes against them as his predecessor had been, all the which proceded of the Popes owne disposition, who was a Prince by nature more enclined to pleasures than to warrs, by meanes whereof the King, burning with a desire to recouer his Duchie of *Milan* (the rather because the Castles of *Milan* and *Cremona* held yet for him as before you haue heard) sought first to make truce with the King of Spaine, which the sayd King easilie enclined to, to the ende that in the meane tyme without any impediment of Fraunce he mought settle his late conquest of the Realme of *Nauarra*.

Farther

32 The Historie of Fraunce,

Farther the king entered also into league with the Venetians who promised to ayde him with 800 men of armes, 1500 light horie, and 10000 foote men, for the recouerie of *Ast*, *Genoua*, & the Duchie of Milan, and hee promised to ayde them till they had recouered all that they held in Lombardie, and in the *Marca Treuisana* before y^e league of *Cambray*. Thus the king being ioyned with the Venetians, & in truce with the king of Aragon, inuaded the Duchie of Milan with a mightie armie, and first recouered *Genoua*, and then all the Duchie of Milan saue *Nouara* and *Coma*, which held yet for *Maximilian Sforce*. Farther the French armie vnder the leading of *Trimouille* went and besieged *Nouara*, but this their good successe in the beginning was ouerthrowen in the twinkeling of an eye, for you shall vnderstand that the Swyslers who had bound themselues to the defence of the sayde Duchie of Milan as before you haue heard, came to leaue the sieg^e of *Nouara*, & had the french in so great contempt that they assaulted them vpon a sodaine, and defeated them in their owne camp, which was one of the noblest victories that euer any nation obtayned.

This battaile is called the battayle of *Nouara*. After this victorie all the Duchie of Milan reuolted in a moment, chaced away the French, and returned to the obedience of *Maximilian Sforce*, and the king by this ouerthrow, lost his honor, his treasure, and all that he held in *Italie* as well *Genoua* as the whole

Vnder Lewis the twelfth. 33

whole Duchie of Milan, yea and the Castels of Milan & Cremona which in all these troubles had still continued French seing themselves now in vnter despaire of succors and beeing in extreame distresse of victualls were yeelded into the Duke of Milans hands, and the Kings armie in great feare and distresse returned into Piemont.

The Venetian forces vnder the leading of Aluiana were comming to ioyne with the French, but hearing of the ouerthrow they retired to Padoua, whether the Viceroy of NAPLES and PROSPERO COVLONNE beeing in pay with the Pope and the duke of Milan went to besiege them, but not beeing able to take the towne, they leuyed their siege, and then ALVIANA issewing out of the towne persewed them and charged them, which charge they valyauntly receaued, & through the vertue of the Spanish footmen and cowardise of the Italian footmen the Venetian armie was ouerthrowen, and lost all their artilery & cariagde, and ALVIANA retired to Treuifa.

This battayle was fought nere to Vincense and the Venetians lost in it 400. men of armes, and 4000. footemen.

34 The Historie of Fraunce,

Cap. 9.

*The king of England ouerthroweth the french,
winneeth Therouenne and Tournay. The
Smyssers inuade Burgundy, Queene Anne
dyeth, The Pope maketh peace betweene
all these Princes. The king marieth the
King of Englands sister and dyeth.*



HE same yeare also Henry King of
Englād with a mightie armie which
the Italians report to haue been to
the number of 80000 men inuaded
the Realm of Fraunce, & ouerthrew
the French in battaile called *la iournee des esperons*,
wherin the Duke of *Longueuille* with diuers noble
men of Fraunce were taken prisoners, the Empe-
rour *Maximilian* being at that time in person in the
king of Englands camp, & being alowed dayly by
the sayd king 100 crownes for his diet.

The English men after this battaile toke *Thero-
uanne* the two and twentieth of August, and from
thence by the Emperour *Maximilians* perswasion
went before *Tournay* which was yelded to them
the nine and twentieth of September, and hauing
defeated in an other battaile in England the *Scots*,
the ninth of September, & slaine their King in the
feeld, who by the perswasion of the French had in-
uaded

Vnder Lewis the twelfth. 35

waded the Realme of England during the Kings absence in Fraunce : the sayd king of England triumphantly returned home.

Farther the *Swysers* being secretly hiered with the Popes monie, who loued not the French for the reasons aboue reherced, inuaded Fraunce also on the other side, and besieged *Dijon* in *Burgundy*, into the which *Monsieur de la Trimouille* had put him selfe, who doubting the vtter ruine of the Realme of Fraunce so many enemies inuading it on all sides, without any commission from the king made a composition with the sayd *Swysers*, more necessarie than honorable for the Realme, which was this, that the King should renounce all his right to the Duchie of Milan, and paye them at a day agreed vpon six hundreth thousand Crownes, for the which also he deliuered them Hostages, and they bound them selues onelie to retourne home into their Countrie for that tyme.

The Pope was not a litle offended with this theyr returne, but they excused the matter because they receaued not out of England the monie that was promised them, but in truth their greedinesse of the six hundreth thousand Crownes aboue mentioned was the principall cause of their returne, whereof notwithstanding their hope was frustrate, for the King would not ratifie this dishonorable treatie made by *Trimouille* notwithstanding that it were the safte of his Realme,

F.ij.

but

36 The Historie of Fraunce,

but sought to content those Swyffers with other conditions, which they would not accept, but threatned if the treatie were not accomplished by a certaine day to strike of the hostages heads.

1514. About the beginning of the yeare 1514. dyed Queene Anne of France: Farther you shall vnderstand that the Pope being by nature an enimie to the warres and wholie giuen to delights and pleasures, namely to Musick, to hearing of Playes, and to beeholding of Maskes, bouffons, and iesters, yea somewhat more then was semely for his estate: Laboured earnestly to reconcile these Princes and to ende the warres. But the Swyffers would in no wise bee reconciled to the king. Notwithstanding the truce betwene him & the King of Spaine was continewed, in the which also the Emperour *Maximilian* contrarie to his promise to the king of England was included, and ratefied the sayde truce, which vnprincely dealing of the sayde *Maximilian* caused also the king of England to encline to peace, which soone after namely the seauenth of August by meanes of the Duke of Longueuille being prisoner in England was concluded betweene king Lewis and him, and afterward in October folowing more strongly confirmed by the mariage of the Lady Marie the King of Englands sister with the sayd King.

Thus the king hauing made peace with all his neighbours, and being assured of quietnesse on this side the mountaines, turned his thoughts to the recouerie

Vnder Lewis the twelfth. 37

couerie of that which hee had lost in Italie, namely the Dutchie of Milan and the estate of Genoua. But being in the midst of his preparation, and incited therevnto by the Pope (though not sincerely as some thought:) sodaine death which cutteth of all worldly cogitations seized vpon him, for while hee tooke to extreame pleasure in the excelent beutie of his young wife, without regard either of his age or the weaknesse of his complexion, hee was assaulted by a feuer, wherevnto a fluxe being ioyned, hee departed almost sodainely out of this present life the first day of Ianuarie in the yeere 1515. after the Ducche and Italian computation who begin the yeare at newyerstide, but 1514. according to the French, who begin it not till Easter. This king liued 55. yeeres, and raigned 17.

Cha. 10.

*A discourse of certaine vertues and vices of
King Lewis the twelfth.*



Etweene this King Lewis and Pope Iulius the 2. aboue mentioned was deadly hatred, as by the Historie aboue written easely you may perceiue, so farre forth that they persecuted one an other not onely with armes but also with gybes & scoffes. The Pope accused the king of sacriledge wherevnto the king answered

F.iiij.

38 The Historie of Fraunce,

Answered that it was most absurde for him to accuse
an other of sacrilidge that maintained his estate one-
ly by sale of holy things, for the Pope made money
of al ecclesiasticall livings & dignities, againe when
the king heard that the Pope had extremely cursed
him hee answered that this was a Pope made to
curse but not to pray, farther the Pope called the
french *Micturi vinos*, that is to say wine pissers, no-
ting thereby their immoderate drincking of wyne,
which (as he said) issued as it entered, but this gibe
euell besemed the Pope being himselfe more giuen
to drinke then any man in his time. But the French
partly to requite this scoffe, & partly to content the
king, made these verses of the Pope,

*Patria cui Genua est, genitricem Gracia, partum
Pontus & vnda dedit, qui bonus esse potest?
Sunt vani Ligures, mendax est Gracia, ponto
nulla fides, malus est hac tria quisquis habet.*

Which you may thus English,

Whose countrie is liguria, whose damme of Greekish bloud
whose cradle is the fourging seas, can ought in him be good?
Ligurians are counted vaine, Greekes lyers so I finde,
the sea inconstant, all these three hath *Iulius* by kinde.

But these verses are answered thus on the
Popes beehalfe,

Vnder Lewis the twelfth. 39

*Est venus orta mari, Graium sapientia, solers
ingenium est ligurum, qui malus esse potest?
cui genus vt veneri, a Graijs sapientia, solers
ingenium a Genua est? Mome proterme tace.*

Which you may thus English.

Out of the sea dame *Venus* sprang, with learning grece is clad
Ligurians are full of wit, how can hee then bee bad?
whose birth is like a Godeesses, whose learning is of Grece,
whose wit is of Liguria, iack gyber hold thy peace.

But to retorne to king Lewis, he was a prince sub-
iect to great varietie of Fortune through the whole
course of his life, both before he was King & after,
but especially towards his later end she most froun-
ed vpon him, as in this brieft discourse of his actiōs
is plainely to bee seene, his vices were, in his youth
loue of women, and in his age couetousnesse, which
caused him to loose many opportunities, besides
y hee was a prince wholly gouerned by others, but
his good fortune was to fall into y hands of hono-
rable personages, and such as gouerned his Realme
well. Farther he was also charged with ingratitude,
both towards his wife who had saued his life, and
also towards some with whom hee had liued fami-
liarlie beefore his comming to the crowne, namely
the Marshall *Gyē*, whom also hee banished the
court, notwithstanding the great seruice that hee
had done the Realme.

But

40 The Historie of Fraunce,

But here in he is partly to be excused, for the said Marshalls banishment proceeded principally from the Queene who hated him extreamelie, because the sayde marshall had once stayed hir cariage vpon the Riuer of Loyre, wherein she had packed vp all the kings principall Iuells, Plate, and other things of great price, and the which shee was conueighing downe the sayde Riuer to Nantes, the King being at that time very sick and in great daunger of death. This king was also giuen to suspicions, but that is a fault all princes are subiect to, especially all those that be wise, on the other side this king was beautified with many goodly vertues, first hee was solouing and carefull of his people, that in all his forraine warres hee could neuer be induced to increase his impositions vpon his subiects, true it is that when he was inuaded in his owne Realme, he was forced to leaue of them somewhat more then ordinarie, for the which his milde gouernment he was called Pater patriæ, so iust a Prince he was (where the necessitie of his affaires enforced him not to the contrarie) that the Archduc Philip committed to him at his death the gouernment of his sonne Charles, omitting both his owne father and his father in law, being both Graundfathers to the said Childe, which charge king Lewis most princely performed as well in the education of the sayde Charles afterwards Emperour, as also in the preservation of all his estate.

Farther he was a prince voide of all pride, affable,
and

Vnder Lewis the twelfth. 41

and curteous to all men, and liuing in great quietnesse & mildenesse, with those that were familiar with him, and the soonest forgetting all iniuries past, so that I can not better compare him to any prince then to the Emperour ADRIAN, whose pleasant answeres and Apophthegmes being voide of all scurrilitie hee was also much addicted vnto, some of the which because they bee worthie of memorie I will be bould to rehearse. Hee had in king Charles his time beene euell vsed by diuers, of whom hee was aduised to take reuenge at his comming to the crowne, wherevnto hee aunswered that it became not a king of Fraunce to reuenge the iniuries done to a Duke of Orleans.

Likewise looking vppon the roule of King Charles his seruants, he found two that had been his deadly enemies in King Charles his time, vpon each of whose names he made a crosse, wherewith they being in a wonderfull perplexitie, supposed y galowes to be prepared for them, which their feare being discovered to the king: he sent them word to bee of good cheare, for hee had crossed all their euell deedes out of his remembraunce, hee vsed to say that the condition of horses was much worse then Asses, for Horses were killed vp in running post to Rome to fetch liuing for Asses, meaning vnlearned prelates, when the Queene his wife by importunitie thought to bring to passe a mariage betwene hir daughter Claude & Archduc Charles afterwards Emperour, the king told hir that shee

G. sought

42 The Historie of Fraunce,

sought to make a mariage betwene Cats and Mice. Againe when a certaine courtier complained grievously of his wiues vnchastnesse, the king hearing thereof bad him bee of good cheare, for hee that respected his wyues incontinencie or the Popes curse should neuer sleepe quiet night. Diuers other such like sayings of his I could rehearce which for breuitie I ouerpasse.

FRANCIS THE FIRST OF *that name King of Fraunce.*

Cap. I.

King Francis commeth to the crowne, surpriseth Prospero Colonna, vanquisheth the Swyssers, recouereth Milan. The Pope and hee meete at Bologna.

1515.



O Lewis the twelfth succeded King Francis y first, beeing both his sonne in law and the next of his bloud, a Prince of yong yeares, but of goodly personage & great magnanimitie, who finding a mighty armie in a readines, that his predecessor had leuied to inuade the Duchie of Milan, & burning with no lesse desier to recouer y said duchie thē his predecessor had done, determined to lose no time but hauing renewed y league made by y late king with *Henry* king of England and with the selfe same cōditions, & likewise with

with the Venetians, and receaued homage at Paris by the Earle of Nassau of the Archduc Charles afterwards Eemperor for Flaunders, and hauing also made peace with him with promes of mariage betwene the said Charles and y Lady Renee daughter to king Lewis & sister to the Queene, and withall Genoua beeing reduced to his obedience by the meanes of *Ostauian Fregose* Duke therof, who stood in continuall feare of the Duke of Milan and the Swyssers : hee presently marched with his armie towards the mountaines. *Maximilian* duke of Milan seing the tempest that hunge ouer his head, sent to the Swyssers and to Pope Leo for aide. The Pope sent to his ayde *Prospero Coulonna* with 1500. horse, whom the french vpon a sodaine (as they passed the Alpes by a setret way neuer passed before by horsemen) surprised & toke prisoner at villa francha, and defeated al his troupes. Fro thence the king marched & beesieged *Novara* which yeelded vnto him, as did also *Alexandria, Tortona & Pavia* with diuers other townes : Farther to make his conquest y easier, he practised to pacifie with monie the Swissers who were bound to the defence of the duchie of Milan as before you haue heard, & to cause the to returne home, wherevnto they agreed, and rceaued some small part of the kings money in such sort that the king accompted his conquest to bee at an ende. But the Cardinall of Syon so preached vnto them their league made with the Duke of Milan, that they altered their mindes.

44 The Historie of Fraunce,

And when the king thought they had beene telling their money, they came in a great furie and inuaded his armie, which valiantly receaued their charge. And what with force of canon shot, and
1515. valour of the *Gendarmerie* of France (who made a mends this day for their cowardise at the battell of *Nouara*) but especially through the great magnanimitie of the king himselfe, they were repulsed, and so hewed in pieces two dayes together (for so long the battayle endured) that in the ende they were put to flight, & slaine at the least 16000. of them, & their courages so daunted, y after this they reigned not ouer princes as before times they had done.

This battaile is called the battaile of Marignian, which was fought the thirteenth of September in the yeare 1515. and was so bloudie on both sides, that Master Iames of Treuoul who had beene in nineteene battayles, reported this to haue beene a battayle of Gyaunts, and all the other eightene that hee had been in, in comparison of this to haue beene but battailes of boyes.

These Swyffers purpose was if they had ouerthrowne the king, to haue disposed at theyr pleasure of the Duchie of Milan which wholly depended vpon them. But their hope was frustrate, and being thus vanquished they returned home, wher-vpon Maximilian Sforce Duke of Milan, and the whole Countrey yeelded to the king. The sayde *Maximilian* was sent into Fraunce, where hee was so honorably entertained of the King, that notwithstanding

Vnder Francis the first. 45

notwithstanding that he mought afterwards haue returned home, yet would he neuer so do, alledge-
ing that hee was deliuered from the seruitude of
the Swyffers, the euell vsage of the Emperour,
and the trecherie of the Spaniards, wherefore hee
chose rather to remaine in France, wher he cōtinu-
ed till his death, which happened in the yeare 1530.
After this victorie the Pope and all the Princes of
Italie sought the kings amitie, so far forth y^e the Pope
met with him at *Bolonia*, & yeelded vnto him *Parma*
and *Placencia* as members of the Duchie of Milan,
which *Iulius* his predecessor had taken before as the
possessions of the Church. About the ende of this
yeare dyed the valyaunt Captaine Aluiane, hauing
done great seruice at the battayle of Marignian a-
boue mentioned, and was very honorably buried
at Venis in the Church of Saint Stephan.

Cha. 2.

*The King returneth into Fraunce, recouereth the
Swissers to his seruice, Ferdinande King of
Spaine dyeth. Maximilian the Emperour inua-
deth the Duchie of Milan. The Venetians reco-
uer Bressa & Verona, a treatie betwene the king
and Charles king of Castile at Noyon. The wars
of Urbine, Luther preacheth against the Pope.*

THE King at his retourne into Fraunce left the 1516.
Duke of Burbon gouernour of Milan, and so
soone as hee was come into his Realme practised
G.iiij. to

46 The Historie of Fraunce,

to recouer the *Swyffers* to his seruice, and to make a new league with them, which also was brought to passe, and they promised from time to time to ayde him in his warrs against all men, the Pope and the Empire onelie excepted. But fise of theyr Cantons would not agree to this accord at this time. Notwithstanding about y^e ende of this yeare these fise also were contented to enter into league with him, but not so far foorth as the other eight, for they entered into a league offensiue with the King, but these fise onely for the defence of his owne estates.

In this yeare dyed *Ferdinande* king of *Aragon*, and *Consalue* otherwise surnamed the great Capitaine, about a moneth before him. The Duke of *Borbon* gouernour of *Milan* for the King, according to the kings league with the *Venetians*, sent vnto them vnder the leading of Monsieur *de Lautrech* 3000. footemen and 1000. horse to recouer *Bressa* & *Verona*. But because the Emperour *Maximilian* enuying the kings great successe (as did also the king of England) leauied men of the fise *Swyffer* Cantons that were as yet not in league with the king, and hauing receaued 50000. angels of the king of England, and being confederated with Francis Sforce brother to Maximilian aboue mentioned: inuaded the Duchie of *Milan* with a mightie armie of *Swyffers*, *Lanceknights*, and *Spaniards*: the sayd *Lautrech* was constrained to returne againe with his forces to *Milan*.

The

Vnder Francis the first. 47

The sayd Maximilian came before Milan with this mightie armie, but being by nature verie inconstant, and hauing receaued out of England a new supply of monie, he sodainly gaue forth that he was aduertised of the king of Hungaries death, which occasiō reuoked him of necessitie into Allemayne, wherevppon presently he dismissed his armie without doing any matter of moment and departed home hauing filled his baggs with y^e king of Englands angells. After his departure Lautrech returned againe to ayd the Venetians, who recouered Bressa and Verona. Farther Charles Duke of Austrich, & by his grandfathers death king of Castile, seeing y^e kings great successe, & doubting that he would inuade the realme of Naples which easely at that time he mought haue done and was also purposed to haue done, if the Emperour Maximilians descent into Italie had not staied him, cōcluded peace with the king at Noyon, wher were great demonstrations of amitie betwene these two princes, & promise of mariage betwene the said king of Castile & Louyse the kings daughter, & diuers other articles agreed vpon which neuer wer performed, for the said king of Castile ment onely by this dissimulation to preserue his realme of Naples, which if the king would haue inuaded he was not at y^e time in case to defend, by reason he was not as yet settled in his kingdome of Spaine, the people wherof seemed better affected to Ferdinand his brother (because he had been bred vp among thé) then to him.

You

48 The Historie of Fraunce,

1517.

You haue heard beefore how the King and the Pope met at *Bolonia* after the battaile of *Marignan*, where also the Pope restored to the king *Parma* and *Placentia*, but with this condition that y^e king should ayde him to chace *Francis Maria de la Rouere* Nephew to Pope *Iulius* owt of the Duchie of *Vrbis*, which also the king did in the yeare 1516. And the Pope gaue the saide Duchie of *Vrbis* to *Laurens* of *Medices* his nephew, to whom also y^e king y^e more to content the Pope gaue in mariage the lady *Magdelaine* heire of the Earledome of *Bouloigne* in France, of the which mariage issued *Catherin* of *Medices* queene of france. Notwithstanding in y^e yeare 1517. the sayde *Francis Maria* recouered his Duchie againe out of the Popes hands, & notwithstanding that afterwards by aide of the French y^e Pope draue the said *Francis Maria* to a hard cōpositiō whereby he left the saide duchie to the Pope, & was constrained to take a Pension in regarde therof: yet cōtinued he not long in this estate, for so soone as pope *Adrian* was chosen Pope he restored *Francis Maria* to his Duchie of *Vrbis* againe, who quietly enioyed it to his dying day which happened in the yeer 1538. Thus much I thought good to write in this place of the successe of this warr of *Vrbis*, because hereafter I meane not to make farther mencion thereof.

This yeare also *Martin Luther* began openly to preach against the Popes pardons in *Germanie*.

Maxi

Vnder Francis the first. 49

Cap. 3.

Maximilian the Emperour dyeth, Charles king of Castile succeedeth him. The King confederateth himselfe with the King of England, who restoreth Tournay to him. The two Kings meete betweene Ardres and Calais. The King of England and the Emperour mete also together at Calais and Grauelin, a rebellion in Spain.



THE King perceauing by diuers apparent reasons that the King of Castile ment to performe nothing of that which was promised at *Noyon*, and farther vnderstanding that the Emperour *Maximilian* laboured the electors of the Empire to choose king of Romaines the sayde king of Castile his Nephew, a thing greatly displeasing y^e king, because the Empire being ioyned to his Patrimoniall seniorities, the sayd king of Castile should bee so mightie, that no Prince in Christendome should bee able to withstand his power: dyd both with his money and by his ministers disswade the electors from that election, and stayed it during *Maximilians* lyfe. 1518.

Notwithstanding after the sayde *Maximilians* death which happened the twelfth of Ianuary 1519 after the Duch and Italian accompt, who beginne the yeare at Newyerstide, but 1518. after the

H

French

50 The Historie of Fraunce,

1519.

French who begin it not till Easter, the said Charles king of Castile was elected Emperour, notwithstanding all the impediments of the king, and the great sute both he and his friends had made to obtaine the Empire for himselfe, but god had otherwise disposed of it. Wherefore y^e king hauing failed of his hope for the obtaining of the Empire, and seeing the powre of the Emperour elect so greatly to increase: determined to enter into a straight confederacie & alliance with the king of England, to whom he sent Ambassadors to treat of a mariage between their children, which was concluded and as well performed as the other treatise of mariage with the king of Castile had bene. Farther the king laboured the king of England to restore Tournay vnto him becaule it was a towne that serued the English men to small purpose, being far from their dominions, and the defence thereof being yearely to the King of England a great charge, but stoode verie commodiously for the king to offend at his pleasure the Emperour in his low countries, which matter was so earnestly pursued that for the summe of 400000. crownes the towne was deliuered into the kings hands, and a straight league concluded betwene the king of England and him, and it was agreed that the next yeare an enteruiew should be of the two kings between Calais and Ardres, which also was accomplished accordingly, with so great triumph & brauerie on both sides, that the French called the place of the enteruiew *Le Camp de drap d'or*:

1520.

Vnder Francis the first. 51

d'or: and with so great demonstrations of loue betweene the two Princes, that the like was not seene in many hūdréd yeares before. For besides the roiall & sumptuous entertainment that they gaue each to other, such brotherly loue and assurance was betweene them, that in one day the two kings went & dined each with others Queene, and farther one morning verie earely the king of Fraūce came with a small traine to Guyynes before the king of England was stirring, and tould him that he was come to yeld him selfe his prisoner in his Castle of Guyynes, whereunto the King of England answered that he was come to take his hart his prisoner which was a verie readie & an apt answere. To conclude such signes of perfect loue & amitie passed between these two princes by y space of 15. or 16. dayes (for so long they were together) that all men thought their friendship to be indissoluble, & that war could neuer arise betweene thē, but it happened otherwise afterwards, whereby it appereth that he spake truth that said *Princes amitie to be no inheritance*. Not long after this enteruiew aboue mētioned, the new Emperour elect arriued in England, where contrarie to the king of Fraunce his expectation, he was most honorably receaued, in such sort that the King of England accompanied him to Calais & afterwards to Grauelin, where they were together a certaine space in great friendship and fraternitie, and where diuers things were concluded betweene them no whit to the contentation of the King of Fraunce.

H.ij.

Among

52 The Historie of Fraunce,

Among other articles this was one, that what controuerſie ſocuer happened beetweene the Emperour and the King, the King of England ſhould bee the iudge thereof; which article beecaufe the king would not agre vnto, the king of England toke occaſion to become his enemy therevpon.

Notwithſtanding the warres brake not out betwene them this yeare, as well becauſe they had no apparant quarrell on either ſide, as alſo becauſe they had not as yet made their prouiſions for the warres, beſides that Spaine was troubled with a great rebellion which the Spaniards called *La Santa giunta* which could not bee appeaſed till the next yeare, that feare of the forraine enemy namely the French inuading Spaine, cauſed the Spaniards to forget all the domeſticall diſſentions, and to attend to the defence of their countrey.

Cha. 4.

Wars betwene the king & the Emperour.

The French conquer Nauarre and preſently loſe it againe. The Imperials winne many places from the French in the Duchie of Milan. The French win Fontarabia. Naſſau inuadeth Picardie. The Emperour recouereth Tournay.

1521. **B**Vt to proceede, the long diſſembled euill will beetweene theſe two mightie Princes could no longer be hidden, but like a fier that had long been ſmothered brake ſodainely forth into a great flame,

flame, partly by the solicitation of the King of England & *Francis Sforce*, and partly by a quarell that happened betweene *Robert de la Marche* and *Monsieur d'Emeriez* about a Castell called *Hiergie*.

This *la Marche* beeing in league with the King & in his protection, inuaded his enemy with certaine french forces, and destroyed certaine villages within the Emperours dominions, wherewith the Emperour being much grieued, toke vpon him the defence of *de' Emeriez* his subiect, and vpon this occasion began the warrs in those parts the flames whereof in a moment spred ouer all these princes dominions, for the king perceauing the Emperors & the king of Englands euell disposition towards him, determined while the Emperour was troubled with y^e aboue mentioned rebellion in Spaine which as yet was vnpacefed, to inuade the realme of *Nauarra*, and to restore it to *Henry* the trew king thereof, frō whose father, *Ferdinande* king of Spaine had wrongfully taken it as beefore you haue heard.

The French armie at the first had good successe, & recouered in effect the whole Realme. But the French Captains puffed vp with pride because of this cōquest, & moued also with couetousnesse, hoping to obtaine some goodly bootie in Spaine, beecause of the great diuision the countrey was in, entered into the Realme as farre as the Groyne, which their inuasion vnited the *Spainards* together that beefore were in diuision, in such sort that they set vpon the French, and not onely chaced
H.ij. them

54 The Historie of Fraunce,

them out of Spaine, but also pursewing them farther entered into Nauarra, from whence the Kings armie beeing in destresse both of victuals & money was forced to retire, & lost all the places which before they had takē in y^e said realme as easely as they had wonne them: Farther the Emperours forces incited by this victorie passed farther into France, and spoyled many places in the countrey, and then in lastie returned home. In Italie also the Emperour and his confederats, toke diuers places in the Duchie of Milan, and made sharp warres vpon the king there, wherewith the king being greatly irritated, and purposing to draw the Emperour from the warres in Italie, to looke neerer home, namely into Spaine, sent an armie into *Biscay*, & toke *Fontarabia*, and fortified it and held it till the yeare 1523. when the Spaniards recouered it againe as hereafter you shall heare. And on an other side also the said Emperours forces vnder the leading of the Earle of *Nassau* inuaded *Picardie*, rased *Musancourt*, toke *Moson*, and besieged *Meziers* which Captaine *Bayarde* valiantly defended against him. Then the King with a mightie armie came downe in person into *Picardie*, purposing to fight with the sayde Earle of *Nassau*, but whē he saw that he would by no meanes bee drawen to the battaile, the King departed leauing his armie vnder the charge of the Duke of *Bourbon* who tooke *Hesdin* & diuers other townes.

But the king himselfe after his departure out of *Picardie* entered into *Burgundie*, where he toke and spoyled

Vnder Francis the first. 55

spoyled diuers townes, while the Emperour on the other side recouered *Tournay* which had continued French till this time, euer since it was restored to them by the king of England who toke it in the time of King *LEVVIS* the twelfth as before you haue heard, and thus proceded the warrs in these parts.

CAP. 5.

Pope Leo falleth from the King to the Emperour. The Imperials winne Milan and soone after also Genoua. Pope Leo dyeth, Adrian the sixth succedeth. The Swyssers furiously inuading the Imperials camp are vanquished. The King of England defiethe the King by the Emperours procurement. The Turke winneth the Ile of Rhodes.



Now to returne to the warrs of Italie, Pope *Leo* seing the Emperours great successe, began to straunge his mind from the king, and secretly entered into league with the said Emperour, pretending diuers iniuries done vnto him by the kings Ministers in the Duchie of Milan, but indede burning with a desire to recouer Parma and Placentia, which himselfe as you haue heard had after the battaile of Marignian yeelded to the king.

So

56 The Historie of Fraunce,

So the Pope, the Emperour, and *Francis Sforce* ioyned together against the king, and tooke Milan (which *Monsieur de Lautrech* defended against the as long as hee could) and afterwards also *Come*, *Cremona*, *Alexandria*, and *Paui*a. Notwithstanding *Cremona* the sayd *Lautrech* recouered soone after againe and the Castell of Milan held still for the king.

While these warres in the Duchie of Milan endured dyed Pope Leo, and in fauour of the Emperour, *Adrian* the sixth a Holander & the saide Emperours scholemaster, notwithstanding that he were at that time absent in Spaine was chosen
1522. Pope. The French beeing reinforced with new supplies namely with 10000. Swysers entred againe into the Duchie of Milan, and came before Milan & *Paui*a, which were so defended against the by *Prospero Colonna*, that they were forced to depart and abandon their siege. Wherevpon the Swysers that serued in the kings armie, being wearie of the warres came to *Monsieur de Lautrech* and tould him that except he would fight with the enemye the next day they would depart home, which the sayd *Lautrech* at the first refused to doe, alledging the great disaduantage they should fight with, because they must of force assault y enemies in their camp, where *Prospero Colonna* and the Marques of *Pescara* were so strongly fortified y he could not but vterly despaire of the victorie. But notwithstanding all these reasons fight hee must with all these disad-
uauntages

Vnder Francis the first. 57

uauntages, the Swyffers hoping of as good successe heere as they had against the French, when they assaulted them in their campe at Nouara. But the issue fell out cleane contrarie, for notwithstanding that these Swyffers furiously assaulted the enemies campe, yet were they repulsed and a great number of them flaine, the French in very good order retiring themselves.

This battaile is called the battaile of *Bicocque*. The Swissers after the battaile returned home not once taking their leaue of Lautrech, who also hauing lost the whole Duchie of Milan through this mutinous rashnesse of the Swyffers retourned into Fraunce to the king, leauing at his departure Monsieur de Lescun his brother gouernour in Italie of those Peices that held yet for the king, but for want both of men and money, seruice hee could doe none, so that the Imperials tooke Cremona and soone after also Genoua, and lastly the Castle of Milan was also yeelded to them. The Emperour whose affaires fell out according to his desire passed into Spaine, & by the way landed in England and so preuayled with king Henry that hee declared himselfe Imperiall, and sent a Herrault to defie the king.

Farther they both sent Ambassadors to Venis to dissuade them from the kings friendship and to perswade them to enter into league with them, which also they obtayned in the ende. But you shall vnderstand that while these Christian Princes

I

warred

58 The Historie of Fraunce,

warred thus one vppon an other, the Turke to the reproch of them all wan the Ile of Rhodes being as it were the bulwark of all Christendome. And notwithstanding that the great master of the Rhodes sent to all these Princes for ayde : yet were they so inflamed one against another, y they preferred theyr owne priuate quarells beefore the publique defence.

Cha. 6.

The Venetians forsake the King, The Duke of Bourbon falleth also from him, The Emperour inuadeth Biscay, recouereth Fontarabia, The King of England inuadeth Picardie. Bourbon inuadeth Burgundie. Boniuet inuadeth Milan for the king but with euell successe. Pope Adrian dyeth, Clement the seuenth succedeth. The Emperour inuadeth Fraunce but with euell successe.

1523.



HE treatie aboue mentioned with the Venetians was so earnestly pursued that in the ende they forloke the king, & entered into league with the Emperour, with the Archduc *Ferdinande* his brother, and with Francis Sforce inuested by the Emperour Duke of Milan, so that it was thought the king would now attempt no thing in Italie,

Vnder Francis the first. 59

Italie, hauing so many enimies, & his especial friēds namely the Venetians being become his foes, but it fell otherwise out as hereafter you shall heare.

In the meane time Pope Adrian being come out of Spaine into Italie compounded the controuersie betwene the Duke of Ferrare and the Church, and endeououred to reconcile all those Princes together and to conuert their Armes against the Turke, but all in vaine.

About this tyme also Charles Duke of Bourbon Constable of Fraunce and the greatest prince in the Realme reuolted from the king to the Emperour. Diuers causes are alleadged by diuers men of his reuolt. But I think ambition to haue bene the onely cause thereof, For he being a Prince of great courage, and greatly beloued in the Realme, was perswaded that he could haue drawen the greatest part of the Realme after him, and was promised in mariage Elenor the Emperours sister widow of Emanuell king of Portugale, and to haue the earldome of Prouince conquered by the armes of the Emperour and the King of England, and erected into a Kingdome deliuered to him. And he for his part promised if the Emperour would giue him the leading of twelue thousand Lancknights to conquere all Burgundie from the king, and to restore it to the sayde Emperour who claimed it as heire to Charles the last Duke of Burgundie slaine by the Swyffers at the battaile of Nancy in the yeare 1476.

I.ij.

Thus

60 The Historie of Fraunce,

Thus oftentime are the noblest witts so drowned with an ouergreat opinion of themselves, that they hould those enterprises for easie which are indeede impossible to be atchieued.

Notwithstanding the Emperour vsed his help in the warres, and hee shewed extreame hatred against the king and his countrey all the time of his life, for the which most men blame him and few commend him. The Emperour hauing stirred vp almost all the Princes of Christendome against the king, ment to assault him on all sides, and so to destract his forces that he should haue enough to doe to defend his owne, and by that meanes not bee able to offend him in Italie. Wherefore first hee sent an armie to inuade Biscay which besieged Bayonne but could not take it, but Fontarabia they recouered from the French, God so disposing of this matter that each partie should hould their owne and no more: on the other side the king of England sent the Duke of Suffolke with a mightie armie to inuade Picardie. But God hauing commiseration as it is to be thought of the poore Realme of Fraunce, caused the sayde English armie for want of victualles and money to retourne home without any matter of moment done.

The Duke of Bourbon likewise inuading Burgundie had no better successe, for beeing entered with his twelue thousand Lansknights into the countrey, both his money and his intelligences fayled

Vnder Francis the first. 61

fayled him, and his souldiours wanting pay left him, and the most part of them went to serue the king.

Thus God fought for the king as long as hee stood vpon the defence of his owne Realme, but out of his owne Realme his successe was farre otherwise. God as it is to be thought punishing his ambition in mouing vnnecessary warrs abroad to trouble the state of Italie, and not being contented with his large, rich, and flourishing Realme at home. For you shall vnderstand that at this time he was himselfe passing with a mightie army into Italie to recover the Duchie of Milan, as though without Milan the king of Fraunce were not worthie the name of king. And notwithstanding that *Bourbons* reuolt and the inuasions aboue mentioned stayed his owne person in Fraunce: yet his armie consisting of 34000. men, hee sent into Italie vnder the leading of the Admirall *Boniuet*, to recover the sayd Duchie of Milan.

Prospero Colonna being gouernour of Milan for the Emperour and *Francis Sforce* met with this French armie at the Riuer of *The sin* with purpose to stoppe their passage, but that notwithstanding they passed the riuer and *Prospero* was forced to retire to Milan, whether if *Boniuet* had presently folowed him and giuen him no leasure to sortefie the towne, it is thought he mought haue taken it without any resistance. But the actions of great souldiers are not to bee censured by the iudgement of the vulgare

62 The Historie of Fraunce,

sort many reasons & great daungers mought moue
 him to forbear to giue *Prospero* the chace & attempt
 to take the towne by force, which he being generall
 concealed to himselfe, and deliuered not to the no-
 tice of men. About this time dyed Pope *Adrian* &
 to him succeeded *Julius* Cardinall of *Medices* by the
 name of *Clement* the seuenth. The French armie a-
 boue mentioned vnder the leading of *Boniuet* besie-
 ged Milan during the which siege *Prospero Colonne*
 dyed in his bed, & to the reliefe of the towne came
 the Marques of *Pescara* with new supplies, and like-
 wise the Duke of *Bourbon* (hauing fayled of his en-
 terprise in *Burgundie*) with 7000. Landsknights
 leuied in *Allmaigne* by *Ferdinand* the Emperours
 brother, by meanes whereof (the Venetians also
 ioyning with the Imperials, and the Swyssers that
 came to the succour of the French, traiterously re-
 fusing to passe the riuer of *Seuze* & to ioine with the
 Admirals armie) the French were forced not onely
 to abandon y^e siege, but also with great losse of men,
 & especially of the noble captaine *Bayarde* to retire
 into France, *Bourbon* and the Imperials continually
 charging them on the backe as they marched. This
 successe had the king in Italie, and no better had the
 Emperour in Fraunce, who about the ende of this
 yeare inuaded in person with a mightie armie the
 Realme of Fraunce from the frontiers of Spaine,
 supposing the small exploit done beefore *Bayonne*
 to haue proceeded from the negligence of his Cap-
 taines, & *Sauueterre* he tooke a place of small impor-
 tance,

Vnder Francis the first. 63

tance, which being done, his courage being greater the his abilitie to entertaine so mightie an armie & lacking both money & victuals which could hardly folow him in those straight passages, beelides that the harde weather comming on which is verie terrible in that rockie, and mountaine countrey: he was forced to disinnisse his armie & returne home, & to abandō this enterprife, which he had attempted against the aduice of all his best souldiours and Captaines.

Cap. 7.

Queene Claude of France dieth, Bourbon inuadeth Prouince, but is soone forced to retire, The king inuadeth Milan, and is taken prisoner at the battaile of Pavia.

IN Iulie in the yeare 1524. dyed *Queene Claude* 1524.
at *Bloys* greatly to the kings grieve, for she was a most wise and vertuous Ladie. The Imperials hauing chased the French armie cleane out of the Duchie of Milan as before you haue heard, but knowing the kings magnanimitie to bee such that hee would not faile to attempt the recouery therof, determined to inuade him first in his owne Countrey, thereby to cause him to attend to the defence of his owne Realme, & to stay him from troubling the Emperour on the other side of the mountains. Wherefore the Duke of Bourbon with a mightie armie entered into Prouince promising the Emperour to worke wonders there for his seruice, and besieged *Marseilles*.

But

64 The Historie of Fraunce,

But the king in person with a great armie came to succour the towne, wherevpon *Bourbon* for all his great bragges and the Imperials, were forced to leue their siege, and in great hast retired to Milan, whether the king with his whole armie folowed them, & soone recouered Milan and in a manner the whole countrie, except *Paugia*, before the which he went and layde his siege. Wherevpon the Pope entered into league with him, and the Swyffers who the last yeare had traiterously refused to ioyne with the Admirall *Boniuetts* armie and had abandoned the French as before you haue heard, returned to the kings seruice againe.

But while the king lay beefore the siege of *Paugia* and had brought it to extreame necessitie. *Bourbon* went into *Germanie*, and brought with him 6000. footemen and 2000. horse: Farther 6000. Rhetians being corrupted by the Imperials abandoned the kings campe and returned home, leading also certaine bands of Swyffers away with them.

The king also by the Popes perswasion had sent the Duke of Albanie from the siege of *Paugia* with 10000. footemen and 600. horse to inuade the Realme of Naples, supposing to drawe the Imperialls thither for the defence of that Realme, vvhich notwithstanding wisely they forbare to do, knowing the Realme of Naples to be in sufficient fastie if they ouerthrew the king.

Thus the kings camp being by the departure
of

Vnder Francis the first. 65

of those aboue mentioned greatly weakened, and the forces that remayned with him, through the corruption of his officers not being the one halfe of the number that he payed, which was a wonderfull thing that such an abuse should be offered to a Prince beeing with his armie in person himselfe : the Imperialls being ignorant of none of these disorders, determined to inuade him in his owne Campe, where through the defect of courage in the Swyffers hee was taken prisoner, him selfe fighting more valiauntly then any man in his armie : many of the nobilitie were slayne and many taken, and the Swyffers were in manner all cut in pieces by the Landsknights, in reuenge of the auncient hatred betwene the sayde Swyffers and them.

This battaile is called the battaile of Pauia, and was fought vpon Saint Mathias day, being the day of the Emperours Natiuitie in the yeare 1525, according to the Italians but 1524. according to the French, which variance ariseth as before I haue mentioned because the one beginne the yeare vpon the first of Januarie and the other not before Easter.

The Duke of Albanie after the kings captiuitie by the Popes meanes passed by sea with his armie safely into Fraunce. Thus was this noble King through the disorders principally proceeding from his owne officers and Captaines taken prisoner as you haue heard, who not being dismayed with this todaine

K

blow

66 The Historie of Fraunce,

blow of fortune, behaued himself with such princely magnanimitie, y^e he was honored & had in admiration euen of his enemies in such fort that his captiuitie blemished not, but rather caused his noble vertues the more to shine, as by this one example which I will rehearse shall well appeare. So soone as hee was brought to his lodging hee sent for the leaders of the Imperiall armie, and tould them that hee had a sute vnto them which he trusted they would not denie him.

Wherevnto when they seemed doubtfull what answer to make, supposing it to bee some great matter of difficultie that they mought not aduenture to graunt without the Emperours priuitie, he perceiving their imagination, tould them it was no such important suit that required any such doubt, onely his desire was that the young French boyes taken in y^e battel mought not remaine with the Italians, but in exchange of other prisoners bee deliuered to the Spaniards, which was presently graunted and executed accordingly, though not without great admiration of y^e Imperialls, who wondered that the king forgetting his owne misfortune being of a Prince made a prisoner in one day, could remember to bee so carefull of the chastitie of these young boyes.

Cha. 8.

The King of England confederateth himselfe with the estate of Fraunce, and the Princes and states of Italie themselves against the Emperour. The Imperialls seaze vpon the Duchie of Milan. The King sayleth into Spaine. The treatie of Madrid. The king is deliuered, The Children of Fraunce goe in hostage into Spaine.



The Emperour hauing receaued the newes of the kings captiuitie, semed to take it very modestly, forbidding all signes of ioy to be vsed, & alledging that we ought to reioyce at the ouerthrow of Turkes and infidels but not of any Christian Prince, which his modest behauiour put the world in great hope that hee would deliuer the king with such honorable conditions as mought establish a quiet peace in Christendome & perpetual amitie betweene them twayne. But his rigor to the king afterwards declared his spirit to be farre from any such moderation as his externall beehauiour made shew of.

Farther you shall vnderstand that the king of England vpon y receipt of these newes, leuied amighty armie purposing in person to inuade Fraunce, but hee continued not long in that minde vpon these occasions folowing.

K.ij.

First

1525.

68 The Historie of Fraunce,

First certaine difficulties arose betwene the Emperour and him, the king demaunding, bearing but equall charges with the Emperour, an vnequall part of the conquest of Fraunce, and the Emperour hoping to obtaine better conditions of the King of Fraunce by making peace, then he should doe if he ioyned with the king of England by making warre.

Secondarely the Cardinall of YORKE being altogether French, and enemy to the Emperour diswaded the king of England from farther ioyning with the Emperour, who was alredie so mightie, that his greatnesse was become terrible to all his neighbours round about him.

Thirdly after the battaile of Pauia the Emperour semed not to make so great accompt of the king of England as before he had done, for first he refused to marie the Lady Mary the king of Englands daughter being very young, and married the sister of *Ihon* king of Portugale, as hereafter you shall heare, with whom he receiued a great masse of money whereof he stood in great neede.

Farther whereas beefore the battaile of Pauia, he neuer wroat letter to the king of England but with his owne hand and with this subscription *Your sonne and Cosin Charles*, after y^e battaile he neuer wroat letter with his owne hand nor with other subscription then his simple name Charles, all the which reasons caused the king of England by little and little to straunge himselfe from the Emperours friend-

friendship. But the thing that most wrought the alteration of his minde was that the Lady Regent of Fraunce the kings mother sent vnto him a gentleman with letters very humbly writen, wherein she signified vnto him, y it was not honorable for so noble a Prince as he was, to inuade a king being Captiue, & a Christian Realme afflicted with the captiuitie of their Prince, which submission pearced so depely into the breast of this courageous king, that presently he not onely dismissed his armie which he had leuyed to his ^{great} charge, not demaunding one penie in regarde thereof: but also from that day forward became the greatest friend that the Realme of Fraunce had, and entered into league with the Regent for the deliuerie of the king hir sonne, for the accomplishment also whereof, the sayd king of England so carenestly trauayled with all the states of Christendome, that in the ende he effected it, in such sort that so soone as king *Francis* had set foote in Fraunce, the first thing he dyd was, that presently hee wroat a letter of thanckes to king Henry aduertising him of his libertie, for the which hee acknowledged himselfe more beehoulding to him then to all the Princes of Christendome besides.

Such true nobilitie reigned in Princes, being in hostilitie, at those dayes, wheras now this age is so farr degenerated frō the magnanimitie of their fathers, that one Prince seeketh to take away an others lyfe by treason, murther, poyson and such

K.ij.

like

70 The Historie of Fraunce,

like vilanous attempts, which the heathen themselves detested and abhorred. But to returne to our Historie. The kings captiuitie astonished not onely Fraunce but also all Italie, beecaue all the Princes and states thereof semed now wholly to depend vpon the Emperours clemencie, none of the being able to stand vpon his owne strength. The Pope especially was not a litle grieued with this accident, who notwithstanding that for his present fastie hee made an accord with the Imperials as did also the Venetians: yet their hart was farr from it, as the sequell wel declared: for secretly & vnder hand they practised to make a league betweene the state of Fraunce, the Pope, the Venetians, and the duke of Milan, against the Emperour, which confederacie the Imperialls hauing discovered, presently seized all the Duchie of Milan to the Emperours vse, saue the Castell of Milan into the which the Duke put himselfe and endured the siege, and the Castell of Cremona, both the which notwithstanding the Imperialls enuyroned with trenches on all sides.

But this seizing of the sayde Duchie caused the league to discover it selfe sooner then otherwise it would. The king to the ende he mought the sooner recouer his libertie went into Spaine, hoping by present conference with the Emperour, the sooner to compound all their controuersies.

But the Emperours rigor was such in rude handling him, neuer once vouchsafing to come to see him,

him, and propounding such vnreasonable conditions as the king without the ruine of his Realme could not accept: that the King fell into a most dangerous and almost desperate disease for verie griete of minde.

Wherefore the Emperour doubting to lose the fruits of his victorie by the kings death, came & visited him, & so in the end peace was concluded betwene the at *Madrid*, the 14 of Februarie 1525. after the French, but after the Italians 1526. being just a yeare lacking but 10. daies since y^e kings captiuitie. But you shall vnderstand y^e the conditions of this treatie were so vnreasonable that (as it is reported) the King protested hee would not obserue them, when he should be returned into his Realme, especially the articles for the restitution of *Burgundy* to the Emperour, and the releasing of his soueraintie ouer Flaunders

Notwithstanding for the performance of this treatie *Francis* and *Henry* the kings Children were deliuered in hostage to the Emperour, and for farther continuance of amitie beetweene these two Princes it was agreed that the king should marie *Elenor* the Emperours sister, promised as before you haue heard to the Duke of *Bourbon*, but neuer with any meaning to performe it.

And thus was the King deliuered, with promise that if he would not performe the treatie, he should returne prisoner into Spaine.

The

72 The Historie of Fraunce,

Cap. 9.

The Emperour marieth, Fraunce refuseth the treatie of Madrid. The kings confederates in Italie, bessege Milan twice, but in vayne. The Pope is twice taken prisoner by the Imperialls, Rome is sacked. Bourbon is slayne at the assault. The King of England and Fraunce desie the Emperour. The Pope is restored to libertie. Genoua returneth to the Kings obedience. The King inuadeth Milan and the Realme of Naples, but by reason of the reuolt of Andre D'oria to the Emperour, and the plague that entered into the French camp, his enterprise was ouerthrowne.

1526.



Bout the beginning of this yeare 1526. the Emperour hauing refused the king of Englands daughter as beefore you haue heard, married Isabella Daughter of Emanuel and sister to Ihon King of Portugale. The king being returned into his Realme complayned greatly of the Emperours great inhumanitie towards him, and his vnprincely vsage of him, being farre different from the entertainment that Edward the third king of England gaue to king Ihon of

of Fraunce taken prisoner by the Prince of Wales at the battaile of *Poicters*. Farther hee assembled the estates of his Realme, who according to the Kings minde vtterly condemned the treatie of Madrid, as forced vppon a prisoner by violence and not being in the kings powre to performe, and thus was the treatie broken and the Emperour deluded, and so his owne counsell tould him he should be, before the Kings deliuerie, vnlesse he altered some points of the treatie. Notwithstanding the King offered him two millions of crownes for the deliuerie of his children, and diuers other honorable conditions in consideration of the articles for the restitution of Burgundie, and the release of the Soueraintie of Flaunders, which the Emperour vtterly reiected, charging the king with periurie, because not performing the treatie, he returned not prisoner againe according to his promise. But the Pope voluntarily without intreatie had assoyled him of that oath.

The king perceuing the Emperours obstinacie, renewed his league with the king of England, and farther cōfederated himselfe in Italie with y^e Pope, the Venetians, the Duke of Milan and diuers other states against the Emperour, who all ioyntly sent vnto him for the deliuerie of the kings children, offering him verie honorable conditions in consideration thereof if he would accept of them, but finding him to stande stifly vppon the treatie of Madrid, and that hee would admit no other conditions,

74 The Historie of Fraunce,

ditions they iointly began war vpon him & inuaded his dominiōs in Italie, & came with their armie before Milan hoping to take it & to deliuer the duke of Milan who held the Castle as yet, but they failed of their purpose, & were constrained with dishonor to leuie their siege notwithstanding y^e their armie came twice to the reliefe of the said castle of Milan, which the duke considering, despairing of succours, & being almost starued in the castle for victuals, he made a compositiō with the duke of Bourbon gouernour of Milan for the Emperour, whereby he yelded the castle into his hands, and it was agreed that Coma being held by the Imperials should be deliuered to the duke of Milan, & that there he should reside till the Emperour had heard his iustification. The Emperour sent against the confederats a mightie armie vnder the leading of the said duke of Bourbon, and sought also to stir vp a rebellion against the Pope in Rome it selfe by meanes of the *Coulonnois*, who by cunning toke him prisoner in the vatican, & made him yelde to such conditions of peace as pleased them, and constrayned him to abandon his league with the confederats, and to enter into league with the Imperials, & with these conditions he was deliuered by thē. But that notwithstanding, the duke of Bourbon whose armie wanting pay desired nothing more then to be enriched with the spoile of Rome, marched directly against the citie, toke it, & sacked it though with y^e losse of his owne life. The Pope with many of his *Cardinals* was emprisoned in
the

the castle of Saint Angelo, & put to their raunsome, & constrained to yeld to such cōditions of peace as it pleased the Imperials to propound vnto thē. The Emperour hearing these newes, semed in outward shew to sorrow greatly for y^e Popes emprisonment, & the sacking of Rome, but the truth is he was glad of it at his very hart, which also well appeared, because that notwithstanding, he ceased not the pastimes & triumphs that he had appointed for y^e birth of his sonne. But the king of Fraunce and England sent their Ambassadors to y^e Emperour demanding the Popes deliuerie. And being entered into a straight league together by means of the Cardinall of *Yorke*, who came this yeare with wōderful pomp to *Amiens* to the king, they both sent their Heraults to desie the Emperour, & farther the king gaue the Emperour the lie, & sent vnto him a cartell of defiance, wherein he chalenged the combat of him. But the Emperour seeing so many Princes and states against him, restored the Pope to his libertie, and about this time *Genoua* by meanes of *Andre D'oria* beeing then in seruice with the King retourned to the Kings obedience. Wherevpon forthwith the king leuying a mightie armie, sent it vnder the leading of *Monsieur de Laurech* into *Italie*, which recouered diuers townes in the Duchie of Milan, and besieged & tooke *Paula*, & sacked it in reuenge of the kings captiuitie, & had so good successe there that it is thought the French mought haue recouered not onely Milan, but also the whole countrey.

L.ij.

But

1528.

76 The Historie of Fraunce,

But the Pope being set at libertie, eyther to be reuenged of the Emperour, or in hope to haue the Realme of Naples for himselfe, according to the agrement in his confederacie with the King, perswaded the king to withdraw his armie out of the Duchie of Milan where his affaires prospered well, and to send Lautrech to inuade the sayde Realme of Naples, which the king to gratefie the Pope was contented to doe. Lautrech recouered all the sayde Realme saue Naples it selfe, which he also besieged. But during that siege *André D'oria* who with the French nauie held the towne enclosed by sea, sodainely left the king, and went to the Emperours seruice, by meanes whereof the Imperials were masters of the Sea which beefore the French commaunded.

Farther the sayd *D'oria* reuolted Genoua also from the king, & dyd much mischiefe to the French by sea. But their greatest misfortune, and the very ruine of this enterprise was the plague which entered into the French camp, whereof Lautrech himselfe dyed, and whereby his armie was so extenuated that the siege was abandoned, and the French forced to retourne home hauing lost all that they had before taken as well in the sayde Realme as in the Duchie of Milan.

Peace

Vnder Francis the first. 77

Cap. 10.

Peace is concluded at Cambray. The Children of France are deliuered, the King marieth the Emperours sister. The Emperour is crowned, Florence is besieged and yelded to the Pope, Ferdinand is chosen king of Romaines.



BV T in the end peace was cōcluded 1529. betwene these princes at Cambray, for all parts were wearie of the warrs, and the kings children were restored vnto him for the summe of two millions of crownes, which were presently to be payd in this sort. First the king was presently to paye to the king of England for the Emperour 400000. crownes of debt which the Emperour heretofore had borrowed of the sayd King. Farther he was likewise to pay to the sayd king of England for the Emperour 500000. crownes forfaited by the Emperour to the sayd king, for refusing to marie the Ladie Marie the king of Englands daughter, and marrying the princeesse of Portugale, vppon payment of the which summes the king was to redeme all the Emperours obligations out of the king of Englands hands, and to deliuer them to the Emperour. Thirdly he was to redeme out of the sayd king of Englands hands a Iewell engaged to y^e sayd kings

L.iii.

father

78 The Historie of Fraunce,

father by the Archduc Philip father to the Emperour for 50000 crownes, being a flower deluce set with stones, which beecaule it had beene a Iuell of Philip surnamed Le bon duke of *Burgundie* the Emperour made no small accompt of, the rest of the two millions was presentlie to be payed to the Emperour himselfe, & these conditions being performed the Children of Fraunce to bee deliuered otherwise not.

The Emperours purpose in turning the king of Englands debt vpon the king was this. First hee hoped that the king, his Realme being empouershed and consumed with the long warrs that it had endured, should not bee able to make present payment of so huge a masse of money as was to bee payed, first to the Emperour himselfe, and secondarily to the king of England, for the redeeming of the Emperours bonds and iuells out of his hands, without present payment whereof, he assured himselfe that the king of England would not deliuer the foresayde bondes and iuells, and by that meanes the children of Fraunce should remayne his prisoners still.

Neyther was hee out of hope that happie some variance would arise beetweene these two kings about payment of the money, and so their friendship be dissolued, which was the principall marke he shot at, and as also partly it fell out in the ende as heereafter you shall heare.

But

Vnder Francis the first. 79

But the king of England perceauing the Emperours cunning, and not beeing ignorant of the poore estate the Realme of Fraunce was fallen into, hauing sustained such a continuall tempest of warres against so many mightie enemies, euer since the beeginning of the reigne of king LEVVIS the twelfth till this very time as by the course of this Historie aboue written you may easely perceau of a noble and heroicall mynde, sent Sir *Francis Brian*, with all the Emperours obligations and the saide Iuell to king Francis, willing him on his part to signifie vnto y king, first for the 400000. crownes of debt dew vnto the sayde king of England by the Emperour, the king his master would giue the King libertie to paye them in fise yeares. The 500000. crownes forfayted to him by the Emperour for not marrying the Lady Mary the sayde king of Englands Daughter hee would frankely giue him, and the flower de luce hee woulde lykewyse giue to his Godsonne Henry Duke of ORLEANS the kings second sonne, and thus was the sayde flower de luce and all the Emperours oblygations by the king of Englands commandement deliuered contrarie to the Emperours expectation into the kings hands, and the sayd Emperour satisfied in all his demaunds, & therevpon the kings children set at libertie, the article for the restitution of Burgundie released, and the amitie betwene the two kings continew-
ed.

And

80 The Historie of Fraunce,

1530. And the next yeare 1530. the king married Elenor the Emperours sister, and the sayde Emperour receaued the crowne Imperiall of the Pope at Bolonia vpon Saint Mathias day being his birth day where the peace betwene the king & him was sworne anew.

All the states of Italie were reconciled to the Emperour, *Francis Sforce* was restored to his duchie of Milan, and the Emperour was inuested by the Pope of the Realme of Naples, who also at the Popes request sent an armie to besiege Florence, because the Florentines during the time of the Popes emprisonment in the hands of the Imperials, had chaced all the house of Medices out of Florence and spoyled all their goods.

In this siege the Prince of Orenge generall of the Emperours armie was slaine. But the sayd Citie was so distressed that in the end it yelded, & was deliuered into the Popes hands, who punished them with great seueritie, suppressed their liberties and cleane altered their state.

This yeare also Ferdinand the Emperours brother was chosen King of Romaines, and the Realme of Fraunce for certaine yeares remayned in peace.

The

Cap. II.

The Practises of the kings of Fraunce and England against the Emperour. The Turke inuadeth Hungarie. The Pope and the Emperour meete at Bologna, and the Pope and the king at Marselles. Henry the kings sonne marieth the Popes niece. The King of England falleth from the Pope, Pope Clement dyeth, Paulus the third succedeth. The Duke of VVirtemberg recouereth his Duchie.



Notwithstanding both the **KINGS** 1531.
minde & likewise the king of Englands were exulcerated against the Emperour, the one beecaufe he saw himfelfe dispossed of the Duchie of Milan, the conquest whereof had beene so chargeable both to his predeceffor and to him, & the other because the Emperour defended against him, the cause of his Aunt, wife to the faid king of England, & diffwaded the Pope from graunting any Bull of deuorce betweene him and the fayde Lady, whom the king was desirous to put away because she had beene first his brothers wyfe, and by the lawes of God could not bee lawfull wyfe to him.

But the king of Fraunce was so impourished, and wearied with long warres, that he thought

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82 The Historie of Fraunce,

it not time to attempt aught against the Emperour as yet.

Notwithstanding he laboured to draw the Pope to his partie, by offering a mariage beetweene the second sonne of Fraunce & Catherin niece to the sayd Pope, which afterward also tooke effect. And not content therewith, hee sought also to stirre vp the Turke against the Emperour, and farther both he and the king of England practised a confederacie with such of the Princes of Germanie as they knew to be euell affected to him. In this yeare also the kings mother dyed, and the duchie of Britaine was incorporated to the crowne of Fraunce.

1532.

In the yeare 1532. the Turke by the kings perswasion as the Emperour sayde inuaded Hungarie, & hauing spoyled and robbed all the Countrey retourned sodainely to Constantinople, contrarie to the expectation of the king of England and Fraunce, both the which hating the Emperour most deadly, met together about this time at Bouloigne, and after went both together to Calais, where they were agreed to haue proclaymed warr against the Emperour during the Turkes inuasion of Hungarie.

But the Turkes sodaine departure out of the sayde Realme, and his retourne to Constantinople caused them to alter their mindes, and to deferre the warre till a more conuenient time.

Notwithstanding wisely they gaue foorth, that their meeting was to conferre together how

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Vnder Francis the first. 83

to make resistance against the Turck, & the better to colour their pretence, they sent Ambassadors to diuers Princes of Germanie, & other potentates of christendome, to perswade the to enter into league with them against the sayd Turck. But the Emperour on y other side not being ignorant of these their practises came into Italie, and the Pope and he met together at Bologna, wher in outward demonstrations were great signes of loue and amitie. But it well appeared that their harts were farre asunder, for the Emperour obtained no thing of that he desired.

1533.

For first he perswaded the Pope to bestow his niece Catherine of Medices vppon Francis Sforce Duke of Milan, and secondarie that he would assemble a generall councell both the which were denied him, onely the Pope at the Emperours earnest sollicitation, and because he would not altogether discontent him, agreed to enter into league with the Emperour, with the king of Romaines his brother, and the other potentates of Italie (all saue the Venetians who refused to be comprehended in the sayd league) for the defence of their estates in Italie, and each man was rated what charges he should beare in those warrs.

But with what minde this league was made soone after well appeared, for the Emperour was no soner departed into Spaine, but the Pope & the king met at *Marfeilles*, wher the mariage between the second sonne of Fraunce and the Popes niece was

M.ij.

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84 The Historie of Fraunce,

accomplished, & farther the king moued the Pope for the Bull of deuorce betwene the king of England and his wife the Emperours Aunt, which had before bene graunted in the yeare 1529. and sent into England to Cardinall Campegius, in whose hands it remained till the Pope for feare of the Emperour commaunded it to be burned, and at this time also notwithstanding the kings solicitation for
 1534. the same reason it could not be obtained. Wherefore the king of England withdrew him selfe and his Realme from the Popes obedience, and proclaimed him selfe supreme head of the Church within his owne dominions.

Soone after this meeting the Pope dyed, and Alexander Farnese succeded him by y name of Paule, the third. Farther the Duke of Wirtemberg ioyning vnto him the Lantzgraue of Hesse, by y kings solicitation & with his monie inuaded the Duchie of Wirtemberg, wherof the sayd Duke had before bene dispossessed by the king of Romaines, and recovered it little to the sayd king of Romaines contentment, who notwithstanding fearing farther troubles in the absence of his brother the Emperour in Spaine, was forced to wink thereat.

This yeare also *Solyman* the great Turck was ouerthrowen and put to flight in Persia by the *Sophy*.

Cha. 12.

The Emperour winneth Tunis and Gouletta in Afric. The king establisbeth legions of footemen in Fraunce. VVarres betweene the Emperour & the King about Sauoy. The Emperour inuadeth Province with euill successe. Nassau besiegeth Perona in vayne. The King inuadeth Picardie and Artoys. The warrs of Picmont and Salusses, truce for three moneths.



HE Emperour being in peace with the king made a iourney into Africa and conquered Thunis and Gouletta, and so victoriously returned into Italie. The king in the meane time established diuers lawes for the good gouernement of his Realme, and withall made also great provision for the warrs, for he leuyed in his Realme an army of 50000. footemen which were in continuall pay, and were diuided into Legions after the auncient Romaine discipline, and these were alwaies in a redinesse to offend or defend as occasion required. In the meane time dyed the Duke of Milan, and the whole country was yelded to the Emperour, who seeing the king in a readinesse with so mightie an armie, and doubting that he would vpon a sodaine inuade the sayd Duchie of Milan, being vterly vnfurnished at that time of

1535.

86 The Historie of Fraunce,

all things necessarie for defence: thought good to temporise with the king, and to entertaine him with communication of marriage beetweene the Daulphin and the princeesse of Portugale daughter to Queene Elenor, and likewise betwene *Monsieur de Angoulesme* the kings third sonne & the Princeesse of Spaine the Emperours daughter, but notwithstanding all this temporising, the hatred these two princes bare the one to the other could noe longer bee smothered, but brake out into a bluddie warre vppon this occasion which I will now rehearse.

1536.

The king claymed the duchie of Sauoy as appertayning to him in the right of his mother, for the which cause hee inuaded it with his armie and conquered the whole countrey. The duke was entered into league with the Emperour and prayed ayde of him, who sent *Anthoine Leua* to his reliefe. But the Kings armie beeing first in a readinesse chased the Sauoyan cleane out of his Countrey before the Emperours ayde could come vnto him.

1537.

The Emperour came to Rome where in the consistorie, hee made a most bitter inuectiue against the king, wherevnto the King answered by writing at large. Farther the sayde Emperour seeing his confederate the Duke of Sauoy thus spoyled of his countrey, in a great fury entered with a mightie armie into Prouince, perswading himselfe soone to be Lord of all Fraunce.

But after hee had remayned in Prouince a while

while, and saw the preparation that the king made against him, his armie also being in great penurie and distresse, because the king had so stopped all the passages that no victuals could come to his campe, he soone returned into Italie without doing any thing worthie of remembrance, finding the Realme of Fraunce a morsell not so easie to be swallowed vvas he imagined, on the other side the Earle of Nassau at the same time inuaded Picardie and besieged Perone, but after he had lyen two moneths before the towne, he was forced to leaue his siege and depart, the selfe same day that the Emperour retired out of Prouince.

Then the King on the other side inuaded the Emperours dominions in Picardie and Artoys, where hee spoyled many townes and villages, and tooke Hesdin both towne and castell, and lykewise Saint Pol which he strongly fortified. Notwithstanding the armie Imperiall vnder the leading of the Earle of Buren, soone after recouered Saint Pol, and entered into Fraunce, and tooke Montreuil and spoyled many other townes, and there truce was concluded beetweene these two Princes dominions onely in those parts, for tenne monethes.

But the warres in Piemont endured still, for you shall vnderstand that about this tyme Francis Marques of Salusses most trayterously and without any occasion left the King and went to the Emperours seruice, for the which cause the kings
armie

88 The Historie of Fraunce,

armie in Piemont entered into the sayde Marquise and before any ayde could come to the Marques from the Imperials, seized all the countrey into the kings hands.

1538.

Notwithstanding soone after the armie Imperiall vnder the leading of the Marques du Guast recovered in manner the whole countrey againe, and restored it to the sayde Marques, all save the castels of *Verculo* & *Carmagnolla*, the later also whereof they went and besieged, & there the sayde Marques of Salusses was slaine with a musket shot.

But notwithstanding that accident, the Marques of Guast toke the laide Castell of *Carmagnolla*, and entered into Piemont where hee recovered many places, which the King seeing, sent a mightie armie into Piemont vnder the leading of Henry the Daulphin his sonne, who presented battayle to the sayde Marques of Guast, which hee being farre inferiour in forces refused.

The Daulphin recovered in a manner all the places that the sayde Marques had before taken. The king also himselfe passed in person into Piemont. Wherevpon by the mediation of the Queene of Hungarie the Emperours sister a generall truce was concluded for three moneths as well for these parts as beefore it had beene for Picardie.

Vnder Francis the first. 89

Cap. 13.

The Pope, the Emperour, and the king, mete at Nice in Prouince, a truce is there concluded for tenne yeares. The Emperour and the King meete at Aiguesmortes. The Empresse dyeth. Gaunt rebelleth. The Emperour passeth through Fraunce and represseth the rebellion of Gaunt. The Kings Ambassadors are slayne. The Emperours vnfortunate voyage to Argier. The Turke iuuadeth Hungarie.



BV T the Pope seeing the miserable state Christendome was brought into, through the continuall warrs of these two great Princes, trauayled all y hee could to establish a firme peace betwene them, wherefore he intreated them both to meete him at Nice in Prouince.

Wherevnto they both condescended, and accordingly in Iune they all three met at the sayde place of Nice, where the Pope endeouored to make a finall peace betweene them, but when hee perceiued that could by no meanes bee brought to passe, hee concluded a truce for tenne yeares, which beeing done they all departed, the Pope to goe to Rome, the Emperour into Spaine, and the

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90 The Historie of Fraunce,

king by Auignon to retourne into Fraunce. But so soone as the king was arriued at Auignon, hee receaued newes that the Emperour beeing at Villa Francha, would gladly againe speake with him, and that if it pleased him to come to Aiguesmortes he would there meete him. The king sent the Queene to Villa Francha to visit hir brother the Emperour, and himselfe folowed after to Aiguesmortes, wher the Emperour came on land, and dynded with the King, and lodged with him all night in great demonstration of loue and fraternitie. Afterward also the king went with the Emperour into his galey, where they were together a long time, & so in great amitie departed the Emperour into Spaine and the king home.

1539.

In the yeare 1539. dyed the Empresse, and the towne of Gaunt rebelled against the Emperour, & sent to submit themselues to the king, who not onely refused them, but also aduertised the Emperour thereof, who meaning in person to suppress their rebellion, and knowing the iourney by sea to bee long, and dangerous, because tempest mought cast him vpon the coast of England, (the king whereof was his enemy) as it had done his father in times past: sent to the king, desiring him that he mought passe the next way through France, promising him the restitution of Milan for one of his sonnes, but hee besought him not to demandaunce any assurance thereof in writing, till hee should be come into the low countreys, least hee should seeme to yeeld the
saide

saide duchie not of his owne accord, but by constraint to obtaine his passage through Fraunce.

The king agreed to all his demaunds, & receaued him into his realme, and conueighed him through it into his owne dominions with all the honor that possibly mought be imagined. But after he was passed out of y realme of France, first he began to temporise about the restitution of the said Duchie of Milan till hee had spoken with his brother the king of Romaines, and afterwards flatly denied that he had made any such promise at all, and thus was the king deluded, agreeable whereunto certaine words much vsed by the Emperour in his passage through France, wer better vnderstod after his said passage by the sequell that folowed, than whan they were vttered, for you shal vnderstād y *Monsieur de Sanssac* was appointed to attend vpon him with all sorts of Haukes, wherein the saide Emperour semed to take great delight, especially with flying at the Kight, which the French call *Voler le Milan*, in so much that he vsed often to aske the said *Sanssac* whether they should *Voler le Milan*.

Which after his departure out of Fraunce and his deluding of the king for the restitution of the Duchie of Milan, was interpreted not to be ment of flying at the Kight, but as a ieast the Emperour in his owne conceit made at the Kings simplicitie, in beelceuing that for his passage through Fraunce he would restore the said Duchie.

92 The Historie of Fraunce,

1540. The said Emperour vnder colour and promise of pardoning the *Gantoys* all their offences entered with his armie into Gaunt, where he made a bluddy and cruell execution of all the offenders, tooke away their weapons, seized all their priuiledges, & built a Castle of the Abby of Saint Bāuon to command the towne & hould it in awe in the nature of a citadelle. This dissimulation of the Emperours aboue mentioned touching the restitutiō of Milan so faithfully promised, gaue the king iust cause to be ielous of all his actions, and to fortifie himselfe against him with as many friends as he could make, wherfore he sent *Cesar Fregose* & *Ricon* his Ambassadors the one to the *Venetians*, y other to negotiate with the Turke, who passing peacably through the dominions of the Emperor as the kings good brother, friend and confederate, were both slaine vpon the Riuer of Poe by the Marques of *Guaft*, and that by the Emperours commaundement as the King sayde, whose meaning was to haue found their instructions about them, and so to haue discovered all the kings secrets. But the said Ambassadors for the better assurance, had sent their packets an other way to Venis, & so the said Marques fayled of his purpose. The king demaunded iustice at the Emperours hands for this wicked fact, naming vnto him the men y had committed this vilanous murther, & directly prouing the sayde Marques to haue beene author thereof. But because the Emperour refused to doe iustice heerin, as reason was he should haue done,

Vnder Francis the first. 93

done, it is manifest that the fact was not committed but by his commaundement. In this yeare also the Emperour made his iourney by sea into *Africk* purposing to besiege *Argier* but his nauie was so tossed with tempest, that with great daunger of his person, and infinit losse both of treasure, munition, ships, & men, he was forced to returne home. But it had ben much more honorable for him to haue gone to aide his brother, whom y^e *Turke* spoiled at this very time of the greatest part of *Hungarie*, then to haue attempted this voiage into *Africk*, which y^e king charged the Emperour to procede of couardise, alledging that because he durst not goe against the *Turke* who was in person in *Hungarie*, he chose the other enterprise as easier and of lesse daunger: But to procede.

Cap. 14.

Warrs renewed betwene the Emperour and the king. The king inuadeth the Emperour with foure armies. The Emperour inuadeth the Duke of Cleues, The king winneth Landersey, inuadeth Luxembourg the second time. The Emperour ioyned with the king of England, he sieged Landersey, but in vaine. The causes why the king of England left the kings friendship.

THe king seing the Emperour returned from his voiage in *Africk*, (during the which like a Christian Prince he forbare to attempt any warre against him) solicited him earnestly to doe iustice for the murther of his two Ambassadors, and farther sent

94 The Historie of Fraunce,

1542. to Marie Queene of Hungarie the Emperours sister & regent of y low countries to haue the towne of S. Pol deliuered to him according to the Articles of the late truce concluded betwene the Emperour and him. But receauing vpon both these points an answer that liked him not, he determined to recouer by warr that which he could not obtain by reason. Wherefore he inuaded the Emperours dominions with foure seuerall armies. First he sent one armie vnder the leading of the Daulphin his sonne to besiege Perpignian in the coūtie of Roussillon in Spaine, supposing the towne to be worse provided for defence than in deede it was, and this armie did him no seruice, but was forced to returne home & relinquish the enterprise. The secōd armie vnder the leading of the Duke of Orleās the kings secōd sonne, inuaded the Duchie of Luxembourg, & toke almost all the strōg places therof, euen Luxembourg it selfe.

Farther during the aboad of the Kings armie before Luxembourg, certaine bands were deliuered to the Duke of Longueuille and Martin van Rossa^{im}, who met with the prince of Orenge comming to relieue the said town of Luxembourg and ouerthrew him, and pursued him euen to Andwerpe gates, the suburbs also whereof they toke & spoiled & burned them, but the towne they could not take, wherefore they returned to the Duke of Orleans lying still at the siege of Luxembourg, and ioyned themselues with him.

But

Vnder Francis the first. 95

But Luxembourg being taken the king reuoked home his sonne, whose back was no soner turned, but the Imperialls presently recouered all the sayd Duchie from the French.

The third armie vnder the leading of the Duke of Vendosme inuaded Artoys and spoiled all the countrie, and toke diuers small places, and that being done, the sayd Duke lodged his armie all the winter in the garrison townes. The fourth armie was sent into Piemont with a purpose to haue entered into the Duchie of Milan. But the Emperour had prouided well for the defence thereof, besides that to stay the French from attempting aught against the sayd Duchie of Milan, the Marques of Guast was sent into Piemont to make head against the French, where betwene him and Monsieur de Langey generall of the French forces, who dyed during these warrs, and afterward betwene him and the Marshall d'Annebault many feats of armes but no great exploit was done, & thus these foure armies stode the king in an excessiue charge and turned him neither to honor nor profit. Notwithstanding the armie that was in Picardie vnder the leading of the Duke of Vendosme, winter being past, put it selfe againe into the field and toke diuers places in Artoys, and namely Lilliers a little but a strong towne & likewise Bapaulme, & burned the both, finding almost no resistace in the courey, because y^e Emperour had withdrawen all his forces

1543.

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96 The Historie of Fraunce,

out of the strong places, and sent for them to ayde him against the Duke of Cleues, vppon whom hee made warre, and whose countrey hee conquered and subdewed at this present.

But the King in the meane time to withdraw the Emperour from inuading the sayde Duke of Cleues being the kings confederate, entered with a mightie armie into the Emperours dominions & tooke *Landersey* and fortetied it, and afterward also sent the Duke of *Orleans* againe to inuade the Duchie of *Luxembourg*, who wan diuers townes in that Countrey and namely recouered *Luxembourg* it selfe, which was now the second tyme taken by the French.

The Emperour on the other side being ayded by the king of England besieged *Landersey* fortetied by the French as you haue heard, whether the King came in person with a mightie armie to relieue the towne, in such sort that the two armies ioyned so nere together that the battell was assuredly looked for.

But the king hauing sufficiently victualed and relieved the towne which was the onely cause of his comming, retired sassy with his armie into France, and the Emperour soone after, for want of victuals, and because of the continuall raine that fell, & the winter that approched, about y^e seuenth or eighth of Nouember leuyed his siege. A man may maruaile heere how it shoule come to passe that the King of England, betwene whom and the King had beene

bene so straight a league, and from whom so many curtesies had proceded towards the king and his Realme in their most troubles and greatest aduersities, should now become his foe and ioyne with the Emperour (whom hee had so deadly hated) in the inuasion of the kings dominions.

But you shal vnderstand that this proceded partly of the king of Englands owne disposition, partly through the kings fault, and partly through the Emperours cunning. First as touching the King of England, trew it is that as himselfe was a Prince of a noble and a franck minde and one that would endeuour to pleasure his friend to his vttermost power: so if himselfe likewise were not satisfied in all his demaunds at his friends hands, hee was by nature apte to strange himselfe from his friend, not alwayes so depely considering as was requisit his friends abilitie to accomplish that which hee desired.

And because hee had shewed himselfe a firme, yea almost an onely friend to the realme of France during the time of the kings captiuitie, and afterwards at the deliuerie of the Children of Fraunce as before mention is made, he toke it very vnkindely at the kings hand. First that hee payed not his money dew vnto him, for the which he had giuen the king five yeares day of payment, and the payment whereof the Emperour had turned ouer vpon the king of purpose to set these two Princes at variance as before you haue heard.

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Secondarily

98 The Historie of Fraunce,

Secondarely he was griued that the king obtained not for him the Bull of deuorce at the Popes hāds, which he was perswaded the king by his authoritie mought haue procured, if he had delt so earnestly in that businesse as friendship required y he should. Now as touching the king he fayled towards the king of England in y first point that is the payment of his monie, through want of abilitie, for the Emperor held him in such continuall wars, that he was forced to leaue extreamly of his subiects, & neuer could be in case to pay debts, & as touching the second point namely y Bull of deuorce, trew it is that the king after y restitution of his children trauailed not so earnestly in y busines as before he had done, either because he held somewhat of the disposition of his countrey men, *who are saide to remember good turnes no longer thē they be in doing*, or because he was loth to offend y Emperour, with whom he had cōcluded peace & whose sister he had married, or because he found y Pope obstinate, or a feard to graūt the Bull in respect of the Emperors greatnes in Italie, or lastly because he held the case desperate, especially after the king of Englands reuolt from the Pope. Whether any of these reasons, or all of them, or some other vnknowne to vs caused him to deale cowlldly in the king of Englands businesse we can but deuine, but certaine it is that the kings remission in this cause mightely griued the King of England, and diminished a great part of his loue towards the king.

Lastly

Vnder Francis the first. 99

Lastly as touching the Emperour, hee vsed exceeding cunning to seuer these two Princes, whose amitie hee saw to bee the counterminie of all his practises and proceedings.

For first hee turned ouer his owne debt to the king of England, vpon the king of Fraunce, of purpose to cast a boane betweene them to set them at variance as before you haue heard: Farther so soone as he perceued the king of Englands minde to bee a little alienated from the king, hee sayled not to doe his endeouour to aggrauate euerie small vnkindenesse, and to make a mountaine of euerie moulehill.

Besides this hee wroate passing kinde letters to the king of England, desiring him to remember the oulde friendship that had euer beene betwene the house of Burgundie and the Realme of England, and likewise not to forget the auncient enmitie and the many quarells that were yet depending betweene England and Fraunce, adding that if any vnkindenesse had passed betweene them two in regard of his Aunts cause, it was now cleane forgotten on his part by his Aunts death, intimating farther vnto him, that if hee the sayde Emperour would embrace the king of France his friendship: the king offered to enter into league with him, and to abandon his league with the sayd king of England, or any other prince in Christendome that the sayde Emperour should mislike of.

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And

100 The Historie of Fraunce,

And at such times as the Emperour had these purposes in his head, hee would in apparence make so much of the king of Fraunce, and haue such conference with him and his Ambassadors, and seeme so wholly in all matters to depend vpon his direction and aduise, that hee made not onely the king of England, but all the kings other confederats in Christendome to doubt that he ment to doe as the Emperours letters reported, namely to enter into league with him, and to forsake all his other friends, and thus vnderhand the Emperour made the king himselfe the instrument to cut his owne throat, and to seuer from him all his friends.

Whervnto I also adde that to draw the king of England to his partie & to ioyne armes with him, he offered him of the conquest of Fraunce what portion he would desire himselfe, and by these meanes was the King of England wonne from the Kings friendship, and sent a Herrault to defie the King, and presently passed ouer his forces to ioyne with the Emperour before Landercy as alreadie you haue heard. But to returne to the matter.

Vnder Francis the first. 101

Cap. 15.

The Turke ioyned with the kings forces, take Nice in Prouince, the Emperour entereth into Cambray. Furstembergs successe in the duchie of Luxembourg. The English spoyle the Countrey of Bouloyns. The warres in Piemont, and the battayle of Serizoles. The Emperour recouereth Luxembourg, hee and the King of England inuade Fraunce. The King of England winneth Boloyne, peace betwene all these Princes. The death of the Kings of England and Fraunce.



He King seeing him selfe thus inuaded by the Emperour and the King of England, was forced to pray in ayde of the Turke, who sent his nauie to ioyne with the Kings in the siege of Nice in Prouince, and the towne they tooke & therein executed great crueltie, but the Castle they could not take, wherefore they retired themselues.

The Emperour on the other side by cunning entered into the towne of Cambray, and in appearance left them in their auncient libertie, but indeede so bridleed them, by a citadelle which he

O.iiij.

caused

caused the Citizens the selues at their owne charge to build, and into the which he put a garison of his owne souldiours, that he brought them to plaine flauerie and bondage. Farther the sayd Emperour sent also Willia Earle of Furstemberg with an army to recouer Luxembourg, who recouered diuers places in the countrey, & went and layed his siege before Luxembourg it selfe, but hearing of the prince of Melphes coming to succour the towne, he leuyed his siege & retired into Allemayne, & the Fréch recouered all the places that before they had lost. But the English on the other side spoiled and forraged all the countrey of Boulonoys. The king hauing succoured Luxembourg, sent an army into Piemont vnder the leading of the Earle of Arghien a most valiant yong prince, who wan diuers townes there & in the Marquisat of Salusses from the Marques of Guast generall of the Emperours forces, & went and besieged Carignan, whether the said Marques with y army Imperiall came to leuie the siege, but the French at a place called Serizoles, gaue him battaile and ouerthrew him, & slew 7000. of his armie and tooke 2000 prisoners. After the which battaile the said Monsieur d'Arghien toke Carignan and diuers other townes in Piemont & in the Marquisat of Montferrat. But on the other side the Emperour with a huge armie inuaded the Duchie of Luxembourg, and recouered Luxembourg the chiefe Citie thereof, and diuers other townes, and namely S. Disier, which last was takē with great difficultie

ficultrie, & long defēded it selfe against the Imperial armie. This yeare also the Emperour & the king of Englād being cōfederated together, inuaded France with so great forces, y it is reported aboue 80000. mē to haue ben in both their armies. Their purpose was to haue sacked Paris, as vndoubtedly they had done, if the king of England had marched forward according to his promis to the Emperour, & had not stayed at the siege of Bouloyn, by meanes whereof the Emperour seeing his armie to be in distresse of victualls, & that the English armie marched not forward to his succour according to their agreement, concluded peace with the king and retired his forces out of Fraunce. In the meane time the king of England wan Boloyn which was yel- ded to him by Monsieur de Veruins the fourth of September, which being done the king of England returned home and landed at Douer the first of October.

Notwithstanding the next yeare after many skir- mishes and feates of armes done between the french and English as well by sea as land, peace was trea- ted off betwene these two Kings, and in the ende after many difficulties concluded, but not proclay- med before Whitsonday being the thirteenth of Iune 1546. & thus God miraculously preserued the Realme of Fraunce, which vndoubtedly had stood in great daunger, if God had not put into the king of Englands head to stay at the siege of Bou- lonie and not to march forward to ioyn with the Empe-

1545.

104 The Historie of Fraunce,

Emperour as hee ought to haue done, which his error in all apparence was the preservation of the Realme of Fraunce.

1546.

The Emperour hauing made peace with the king entered into warre against the Protestants of Germanie, and both he & they sent to king Frances for ayde, but he refused to giue ayde to eyther of them, promising to be an indifferent friend to both.

The eight and twentieth of Ianuarie folowing died Henry king of England, which newes the king tooke grieuously when he heard it, as well because of the great good will that had been betwene the, as also because the king was in hope to haue made a firme league with him, & lastly because they two hauing beene almost of one yeares and of one complexion, he foresaw his owne ende to draw neere. Notwithstanding after the sayd king of Englands death, he renewed the league lately made betwene them twaine, with king Edward king Henryes son, and not long after dyed also himselfe at Rambollet the last day of March in the yeare 1546. after the French accompt, who begin not y^e yeare till Easter, hauing liued 53. yeares & reigned two and thirtie and three moneths, and sixe dayes.

This was a Prince endued with many excellent parts, especially magnanimitie, curtesie and liberallitie, and farther so great a patron, louer, and aduancer of learning, that he may iustly be called the father & founder of good letters. What his fortune was

Vnder Henry the second. 105

was in this world may easely be gathered out of his Historie, wherein it doth appeare that she was more froward then fauourable vnto him, but one great grace of God he had, that no aduersitie was able to diminish the magnanimitie of his minde, besides that he was of an excellent memorie and exceding eloquent in his owne tongue.

HENRY THE SE- cond of that name King of Fraunce.

Cap. I.

*King Henry commeth to the Crowne,
The Emperours warres in Germanie.
The English inuade Scotland. The
rebellion of Guyenne.*



O King Francis the first succeeded his onely sonne Henry the second being eight & twentie yeares of age, in the very beginning of whose reigne the Emperour (as before you haue heard in the ende of king Francis his reigne) was entered into a warre in Germanie against the Protestants 1547.

P

namely

106 The Historie of Fraunce,

namely the Duke of Saxonie, and the Lantzgraue of Hessen, and diuers other Princes and townes confederated with them against him, perswading the Pope (who sent him ayde in these warrs) that his quarel was Religion, but to y^e princes Protestants of Germanie, many of y^e which were in his Camp & ayded him, he pretended that he made warr vpon them for their rebellion, although in truth neither of both these were the cause motife of this warre, but his owne ambition, for his purpose was by vsing the Germanies help against the Germanes, so to weaken both parts, and in the meane time so to plant garrisons of Spaniards in the strong places of the countrey, that in the ende he mought make the easier conquest of the whole. And such successe he had at the beginning of these warrs, that he toke the Duke of Saxonie prisoner, & made the Lantzgraue come & yeld him selfe to his mercie, but with this condition that he should not be detained in prison, which article the Emperour so gloased with a Spanish exposition, that, that notwithstanding he emprisoned him, alleadging that the article mentioned onely perpetual emprisonment. The Palfzgraue also and the Duke of Wirtemberg and diuers other Princes and free Townes submitted them selues to him and with their money bought their peace.

You haue heard before how Henry the eight king of England dyed a little before king Francis, and left behinde him Prince Edward his sonne, a childe

Vnder Henry the second. 107

childe about tenne yeares of age, the sayd King Henry before his death had practised a marriage in Scotland betwene the sayd prince his sonne afterward called Edward the vj. and the heyre of Scotland being about foure yeares of age, and so farre this matter was proceeded in, that the greatest part of the states of Scotland had giuen their consent thereunto, but after king Henrys death, by the perswasion of the Queene mother being of the house of Guyse, and by the practise of the French faction (who could not endure this vniting of these two Realmes by y^e sayd mariage) the treatie made with king Henry was disauowed, and a practise set on foote to bestow this yong Princes vpon the Daulphin of Fraunce, for the which cause, the English men entered into Scotland with a mightie armie, & spoiled all the countrie, whom the Scotts encountering with all their forces at a place called Mulcliborow, were ouerthrowen and a great number of them slayne, in September this yeare 1547. after the which victorie the English men tooke manie Castles and strong places, and entered as farre as Edemborough the chiefe Citie of the Countrey, and fortified Hedington a strong Towne, where what happened & what issue these warres had, hereafter you shall heare.

The Emperour hauing ended his warres aboue mentioned in Germanie, and established the *Interim* which was a forme of Religion to bee obserued till the assemblie of a generall counsell came

P.ij.

downe

1548.

108 The Historie of Fraunce,

downe into the low countries, leading the Duke of Saxonie and the Lantzgraue with him as it were in triumph, to the no small grieve of diuers Princes of the Empire, especially of Duke MAVRICE sonne in law to the sayde Lantzgraue, as the sequell shall well declare. About this tyme also the Prince of Spaine the Emperours sonne came out of Spaine into Italie, and from thence to Bruxelles to his father beeing honorably receaued in all places through which he passed.

But the Realme of Fraunce beeing deliuered from forrayne warres, beeganne to bee vexed with domesticall seditions, for a great rebellion was raysed at BOVRDEAVX and through all GVIENTNE and XAINTOIGNE, for a newe imposition increased vppon Sault, for the appealing whereof the Constable and Monsieur d'Aumalle were sent into those partes, who punished very sharply them of BOVRDEAVX because they had slaine the kings officers and committed many disorders, and tooke from them all their priuiledges, and condemned both them and other townes that had offended in great summes of money, and so appeased the tumult.

Vnder Henry the second. 109

Cap. 2.

The King aydeth the Scots against the English, hee inuadeth the Countrey of Boulonoys. The Queene of Scots is carried into Fraunce. Paule the third dyeth. Iulius the third succedeth, peace betwene England and Fraunce.



Ou haue heard how the last yeare the English men were entered into Scotland, as farre as *Edingbourg* and had ouerthrowen the Scots at *Muscleborow*, for the which cause the Scots sent into Fraunce for ayde, and the King knowing how preiudiciall it should bee for him and his Realme to suffer the English men to nestle in Scotland, sent thether an armie of 6000. men vnder the leading of *Monsieur d'Esse, Strozzi*, the *Rhingraue*, and others, who made head against the English men and much endamaged them, & wanne *Hedington* which they had fortessed from them, while in the meane time their nauie conueighed the young Queene into Fraunce, notwithstanding the English nauie that lay vpon the Sea to stoppe their passage, purposly to haue surprised the sayde young Queene and to haue brought hir into England, but the French nauie escaped them and arrived safely in Fraunce.

P. iij.

After

110 The Historie of Fraunce,

After the conueighing away of the young queene the king reuoqued d'Esse, and sent de Thermes a valiant souldier and a wise man to take the charge of his armie in Scotland, willing him to busie the English men on that side, while the French forces entered into the Countrey of Boulonoys, for notwithstanding that peace had beene concluded (as before you haue heard) betwene king Francis and king Henry before their death, and afterward confirmed also betwene the two Realmes: yet that notwithstanding the French perceauing the Realme of England to be vexed with seditions because of the alteration of Religion: vsed that opportunitie, and besieged Bouloigne but could not take it, notwithstanding diuers other small peces held by the English in the countrey of Boulonoys namely Boulonberg, Hambletow, and Montlambert, and diuers other they toke. This yeare also the tenth of Nouember died Pope Paule the third, to whom after three moneths dissencion in the Consistorie succeded Iulius the third, and this yeare also in December died Margaret queene of Nauarra sister to king Francis, a Lady of an excelent spirit.

1550.

But after these wars aboue mentioned had thus passed as you haue hard since y^e beginning of this kings reigne betwene y^e French & English nations as well in Scotland as in Boulonoys: both parts disposed theselues to peace. England was afflicted not onely with forraine warrs, but also with domesticall seditions of the commons, and dissentions among the nobles

Vnder Henry the second. 111

nobles, & the French king was entered into practise against the Emperour, both in Italie with Octauio Prince of Parma, and in Germanie with duke Maurice and diuers other Princes, who hated the Emperour deadly for his extreame tiranie vsed against the liberties of their country. Wherefore the King meaning to attempt somewhat against the Emperour was the more inclined to make peace with England, thereby to haue all cleere on that side of Fraunce. Both the Realmes therfore being thus disposed to concord, their commissioners met & concluded peace with these cōditions. Boloyne was restored to the French, for the which they payed to the king of England 400000. crownes. The king of England promised to marie Elizabeth the eldest daughter of Fraunce, afterward wife to Philip king of Spaine. Both English and French departed Scotland which was ordained to be gouerned by one of their owne nation, and both the Kings were made knights each of others order.

Cha. 3.

The warres of Parma and Mirandula. The kings nauie spoyleth diuers Holandish shippes. The Turke winneth Tripoli.

THe king hauing thus established peace on that side of his realme began to attend to his foraine practises against the Emperor as well in Italie as in Germanie.

The

112 The Historie of Fraunce,

1551.

The first attempt that he made against the Emperour was the warre of Parma in Italie, which began vpon this occasion: Petrus Aloisius Franesius sonne to Pope Paule the third had giuen him by his father with the consent of the consistorie of Cardinalls Parma and Placencia in exchange of other lands, and was created Duke thereof.

This Peter the tenth of September in the yeare 1547. was slaine in his owne house not without the consent of Ferdinando Gonzaga gouernour of Milan for the Emperour as it was thought. For presently vpon his death the said Ferdinando came to Placencia, and entered into it, and placed a garrison in it to the Emperours vse, and farther allowed Giouanni Aguzzolo who killed the sayde Peter, with his owne hands, twentie souldiours for his guard. Octavius Peters sonne and sonne in law to the Emperour (for he had married the Emperours base daughter widow of Alexander Medices duke of Florence) demaunded of the Emperour against Gonzaga iustice of his fathers death, and that Placencia mought bee restored to him againe, but receauing from him no thing but delatorie answers, & fearing to be spoiled of Parma as alreadie he was of Placencia: hee sought for succour at the hands of Iulius tertius newly chosen Pope, who misliking the Emperours greatnes in Italie, perswaded Octavius to put himself vnder the protection of France, not so much regarding Octavius good thereby
as

Vnder Henry the second. 113

as hoping by this meanes to set these two Princes at variaunce, which hee accompted the onely preservation of his owne estate. But the Emperour on the other side beeing exceedingly offended with this reuolt of Octauio to the French, practised with the Pope to claime Parma as y^e right of the Church, and to excommunicate Octauio as the Church rebel, promising him if he would so doe, that hee would enter into these warres and besiege Parma, and restore it to the Church if it were recovered.

Wherevpon the Pope respecting his owne profit more thē his credit or the goodnesse of the cause: vtterly abandoned Octauio and ioyned with the Emperour in this warre. But the king hauing receaued Octauio into his protection and that by the Popes owne perswasion, promised to defend him both against the Emperors ambition and violence, and likewise against the Popes trecherous inconstancie, who as you haue heard being reuolted from Octauio, ioyned with the Emperour in this warre in hope to recouer Parma for the Church, wherefore the king fortified Parma and manned it, and likewise Mirandula, the Earle whereof fearing continually to be surprised by Gonzague, ioyned with the French, and receaued into the towne certaine French bands sent thither out of Piemont by the marshal Brissac. Gonzague on the other side by the Emperours commaundement went and besieged Parma but all in the Popes name, for neither would the Emperour seeme to attempt any thing against
the

114 The Historie of Fraunce,

the King, but onely to aide the Pope in a iust cause, neither would the King seeme to attempt any thing against the Emperour, but onely to ayde Octauio beeing vnder his protection in his iust cause.

But this dissimulation betweene these two Princes held not long, for as *Monsieur d'Andelot* passed through the Emperours dominions in Lombardie with certaine bandes of men, to put himselfe into Parma by the Kings commandement, notwithstanding that they passed quietlie without harme doing as in their friendes country, yet was the said *d'Andelot* staied prisoner by the Imperialls and iustified for a good prize, wherevpon the King charged the Emperour with breach of the truce and beegan to make warre vpon him on all sides.

A man may thinke the King was not well aduised to enter into this warre for Octauios cause, in whom being the Emperours sonne in law he could repose no assured trust, and who hee mought assure himselfe vpon the restitution of Placentia would alwaies be ready to giue him the slip, & so in deede he did being restored therevnto in the yeare 1556. But you must know that the king vsed this matter but as a colour to prouoke an open warre betweene the Emperour and him, as hee was sure it would in the ende, and the which thing he principally desired, both because hee was yong and naturally enclined to martiall affaires, and also because hee hoped while the Emperour was busied with the Princes of Allemaine, with whom the king had
good

Vnder Henry the second. 115

good intelligence, to recouer the duchie of Milan, in the which as also in diuers other parts of Italie he had many good friends. But the warrs of Germanie had a speedier end then hee expected, after the which the Emperour held him play in so many places, that hee had no leasure to looke ouer the mountaines in a good many yeares after this, and sped but euill when he toke that enterprise in hand as heereafter you shall heere. And so it appeereth that whatsoeuer man purposeth God disposeth afterwards thereof as it pleaseth him. Gonzague as you haue heard besieged Parma, & the Pope on the other side, to distract the kings forces besieged Mirandula.

But the King auowing the truce to bee broken, because of *Monsieur d'Andelots* imprisonment aboue mentioned, sent to Brissac new supplies into Piemont, commaunding him not onely to succour Parma and Mirandula, but also to endamage the Emperours dominions in those partes by all the meanes he mought.

Wherevpon the saide Brissac wanne diuers townes in Piemont & in the Marquisate of Montferrate from the Imperialls, and put the whole Duchie of milan into so great feare that Gonzague was forced for the defence thereof to abandon the siege of Parma & retire thether. The Pope also preuailed no better beefore mirandula, but lost many of his men before the towne, and among the rest his Nephew *Giouanni Battista de Monte*.

Q.ij.

Where-

Wherefore seing his hope frustrate for y^e recouerie of Parma and Mirandula, and being cōsumed with the charges of the warres, and farther perceauing a new tempest readie to arise against the Emperour from Duke Maurice, and other princes of Germanie, with whom while the Emperour was busied, himselfe by the French might be vtterly ruined: Wherevnto I also adde that the king had alreadie forbidden any cause whatsoever to be removed out of his realme to Rome, which was no small blow to the Popes purse, and farther had vtterly refused to send any of the Clergie of his Realme to the counsell of Trent or to accept that as a generall counsell, and had also perswaded the Swyffers to doe the lyke, greatly to the derogation of his authoritie pontificall: for these reasons I say the Pope ended the warres of Parma and Mirandula, and not onely forsoke the Emperour, but also deliuered into the hands of the Earle of Mirandula all those fortes that during the siege thereof had hene built at the Emperours charge, so that by the Popes treason the French held Mirandula made impregnable by the Emperours purse. The kings nauie also vpon the sea toke diuers Flemish and Hollandish shippes of great price, and the Turke likewise about this time wanne Tripoly in Africk from the Emperour, which the sayde Emperour toke very grieuously and attributed the losse thereof to the king by whose perswasion the Turke conuerted his forces thither as the Emperour sayde.

The

Vnder Henry the second. 117

Cap. 4.

VVarres betweene the Emperour and the Princes of Germanie. The king entereth into Germanie, hee carrieth away the duke of Lorraine, inuadeth Luxembour, Haynault and Picardie,



Ou haue heard before how the Princes of Germanie were euell affected towards the Emperour for tirannizing ouer their Countrey, and especially Duke MAVRICE because the Lantzgraue his father in law was still held prisoner by the Emperour, for whose deliuerie duke MAVRICE had layde his honor to pawne, wherfore seing they could haue no reason at the Emperors hands, they purposed to obtaine it by y sword, & hauing made a firme league with the king they leuyed a mighty armie, and assaulted the Emperour vpon such a soldaine, that he was forced for feare of his life to flye from Iusburg through the mountaines in the night by torchlight with a small company, where in his passage hee had almost broaken his neck. A straunge chaunge of Fortune, that so mightie and glorious an Emperour, the lyke of whom Christendome had not scene in many hundered yeares before, should be thus pursewed and that by his owne subiect, yea and such a subiect as himselfe not long

1552.

Q.iiij.

before

119 The Historie of Fraunce,

before had highly aduanced. Notwithstanding soone after by the mediatiō of the king of *Romaines* the Emperours brother, peace was concluded betweene the Emperour and his Princes, and the Lantzgraue and the Duke of Saxonie were restored to their libertie, notwithstanding that the later of them would not depart from the Emperour, but folowed him in all these troublesome broyles, because hee would not receaue his libertie by Duke Maurice his meanes.

The King on the other side during these troubles betweene the Emperour and these Allemaine Princes, accordingly as was agreed betweene him and the sayde Princes, entered into Germanie, with the title of Protector of the libertie thereof, and toke Metz in Lorraine an Imperiall towne, and likewise Thoul, Verdun, and Nancy, and carryed away the young Duke of Lorraine with him, farther he marched as farr as Strausbourg & Hagenau neere to Spire, where the Ambassadors of the Princes of the Empire came to him and gaue him thanks for his readie succour in the defence of the libertie of Germanie, and signified also vnto him that they beeing now reconciled to the Emperour should haue no occasion farther to craue his ayde. Wherevpon the king withdrew his forces out of Germanie, the rather because hee was giuen to vnderstand that Martin van Rossem had entered and spoyled some part of Campaine, and that the queene of *Hungarie* had taken *Astenay*
a small

Vnder Henry the second. 118

a small towne vppon the Meuze belonging to the Duke of Lorraine. Wherefore the king entered into the Duchie of Luxembourg, and wanne diuers townes there, hee toke prisoner also there the Earle of Mansfelde and restored Bouillon to the house of *La Marche*.

The Constable likewise by the kings commaundement entered into Haynault and Picardie and made great spoyle there, which beeing done, the king because of the foule wether dismissed his army and in great triumph returned to Paris.

Cap. 5.

The Emperour besigeth Metz. The Prince of Salernareuolteth from the Emperour, and likewise the towne of Syena. The armie Imperiall inuadeth Picardie, Brisac in Piemont winneth Alba. Thero-uenna is razed by the Imperials.

THE Emperour hauing pacefied the Princes of Germanie, leuyed a mightie armie, purposing at one instant both to recouer Metz, and to inuade Fraunce. But the king sent to the defence of the towne Francis duke of Guyse accompanied with so many noble men, and valyaunt souldiours, that the Emperour with great losse both of honor, men, munitiō & money was forced in the ende to abandon y^e siege, which he began in *October*
a very

120 The Historie of Fraunce,

a very vnseasonable time of the yeare, vppon his owne obstinate will, and contrarie to the aduice of all the Captaines that were in his campe.

When the Emperour made his approaches to the towne, two skirmishes worthie of remembrance happened, one made by the French issuing out of the towne vppon the Duke of Alua, in the which the sayd Duke lost 150. men with losse onely of 5. on the French part.

But to requite this ouerthrow you shall vnderstand that Albert Marques of Brandebourg, who had beene against the Emperour in the warres of Germanie aboue mentioned, being then in pay with the king, & had euer sithens those warres ended, runne with his troupes all ouer *Germanie*, spoiling, robbing, and raunsoming all those that he became master of, especially, *Abbies*, Nunries, Bishopp-riks, and all whosoever of the ecclesiasticall state: now seeing the warres open betweene the Emperour and the king, and meaning to recover the Emperours fauour: came with his armie beeing to the number of 12000 towards the siege of Metz, and so houred vp and downe betweene the Emperours campe and the places held by the French that hee put the King in hope that hee came to his seruice.

But the Duke d'Aumale discovering his practises with the Emperour, set vpon him with certaine troupes of horsemen being vnder his leading, but to his owne cost, for the Marques ouerthrew him
and

Vnder Henry the second. 121

and toke him prisoner & receaued 50000. crownes for his ransome, which the duchess of Valentinois the kings Minion and mother in law to the sayde Duke caused the king to pay.

After this the sayde Marques ouerthrew also a great conuoy of victualls comming to the reliefe of the towne of Metz, and that beeing done retired himselfe with all his Troupes into the Emperours campe.

Farther you shall vnderstand that during this siege of Metz, the Prince of Salerne in the Realme of Naples, because of the extreame tirannie and crueltie that Don Piedro de Toledo vncle to the Duke of Alua vsed in the Countrey whereof the sayde Prince could haue no redresse at the Emperours hands turned French, as dyd also the towne of Siena hauing first razed the citadelle built by the Emperour to oppresse their libertie, and chaced all the Spaniards out of their towne.

An other armie of the Emperours vnder the leading of *Monsieur de Reux* entered into *Picardie*, and burned many townes and vilages, and namely the Castell of *Foulenbray* a place wherein the king toke great delight, they wanne also *Hesdin* both towne and Castell and many other places, notwithstanding the nineteenth of December in this very yeare *Monsieur de Vendosme* recouered *Hesdin* and afterward all the other townes, and on the other side the *Marshall of Brissac* in *Piemont* wanne from the Emperour the towne of *Alba*.

R

But

122 The Historie of Fraunce,

But to returne to the siege of Metz. Notwithstanding that the Emperour vsed all warlike attempts, for the taking of the towne, and so cōtinually beat it with artilerie, that it is reported by some his batterie to haue beene heard as farre as Strausbourg, and by othersome about 22. Duch miles from the towne: yet was the industrie of those within the towne, and the miserie of his souldiours without the towne such, his camp being most grievously afflicted with the plague, famine, bluddie flux, and cold, the siege continewng in the midst of an extreame winter as before you haue heard: that hee was forced to leuie his siege & returne into Flaunders, the second day of Ianuarie 1553. after the Duch & Italian accompt who begin the yeare the first of Ianuarie, but 1552. after the French who begin it not till Easter. At his departure to the ende hee mought returne with the more speede, he cast into the Riuer a great part of his artilerie, and munition for the warres, farther hee lost in this siege 40000. men, & y ignominie thereof so much afflicted him, that he forbare all communication with men, and soone after resigned the Empire to his brother and his orher states to his sonne, and put himselfe into an Abbie in Spaine where he ended his dayes.

Such misfortunes Princes often fall into, when they are wedded to their owne wills and reiect all good aduise or rather when God is purposed to punish them, and to chaunge their good fortune into bad.

It

Vnder Henry the second. 123

It is reported that the Emperours armie sustayned so extreame miserie in this siege, that one day as hee roade thorow his Campe, a poore souldier beeing miserably afflicted with the blud-dye fluxe cryed out thus to him as he passed by, *Thou sonne of a mad woman how much miserie doe I and many a thousand more endure heere through thy ambition and wilfull obstinacie. If thou wert not tainted with thy mothers humor, thou wouldest neuer haue brought vs to this siege, at this time of the yeare,* which words the Emperour hearing gaue no euell answer therevnto, but onely sayde good words souldiour this matter shall bee remedied ere long be, and with that gaue the poore soule money wherewith to comfort himselfe, and soone after raysed his siege, leauing a great number behinde him sicke, whom the enemies of very pitie succoured and relieued. But notwithstanding the Emperours euell fortune here before Metz, his armie in Picardie vnder the leading of *Monsieur de Reux* besieged *Therouenne*, in the which siege the sayd *de Reux* dyed, after whose death *Monsieur de Lalain* continued y^e siege, & with a mine ouerthrew the fortifications, wherevpon *Montmorency* the Constables sonne Gouvernour of the towne, yeelded the place, and withall himselfe and diuers other noble men of Fraunce prisoners.

Cap. 6.

The Imperialls raze Hesdin. The Duke of Arscot is taken prisoner. The death of Edward the sixth King of England, and of Duke Maurice. The king inuadeth the Emperour with three armies, the battaile of Renty.



He Emperour because of the variance that was among his Captaines, made the Duke of Sauoye generall of his armie, who in Iulie recouered also *Hesdin* from the French, in the which the duke of *Bouillon* was taken prisoner, and razed the Castle, as the Imperialls before had done the Castell of *Therouenne*, & buylt a new *Hesdin* in a more conuenient place vpon the Riuer of *Cauche*, which they called *Hesdinfiert*.

From thence the Duke of Sauoy marched towards *Dourlans* and *Amiens*, where the Constable with part of the Kings armie, met with certaine of his troupes vpon the fiftenth of August, and hauing layde diuers ambushes to entrap them, charged them and ouerthrew them and toke prisoner the Duke of *Arscot*, who was led to *Boys de Vincennes* neere to *Paris*, whence hee escaped in the yeare 1556, wherevpon the Emperour ieasted
of

Vnder Henry the second. 125

of him saying, that he was taken like a begger and scaped away like a theefe,

Farther the king in person with a mightie armie entered into *Artoys*, and came before *Cambray*, where the Imperiall armie lay, in such sort that the battaile was looked for there, but it fell otherwise out, wherevpon the king returned to Paris, leauing the Marshall of Saint *Andre* to spoyle the Countrey.

In this yeare the sixth of Iulie dyed Edward king of England a young Prince of rare expectation, and to him succeeded Marie his sister Cosin germaine to the Emperour, who about Saynt James tide the next yeare maryed with the Prince of Spaine the Emperours sonne. And the ninth of Iulie was a cruell battaile fought in Germanie betwene Duke *MAVRICE*, and Albert Marques of Brandenburg, in the which the sayde Albert was vanquished and Duke *MAVRICE* lost his life.

You haue heard how the king returned to Paris leauing the Marshall of Saint Andre behinde him to spoyle the Countrey of *Artoys*. But the next sommer the king leuied three armies, one vnder the leading of the Prince of *Roche sur Yonne* was sent into *Artoys* where it spoyled many townes & villages. The Constable with an other armie entered into Haynault, and the Duke of Neuers, with a third into the countrey of *Ardennes* and *Liege*, where he burned and spoiled all the country before him. The Constable likewise in Haynault
R. iij. burnt

1554.

126 The Historie of Fraunce,

burnt Cymay, a towne appertaining to the Duke of *Arscot, Trelon, and Glayon*, and tooke Mariembourg through the cowardise of him that defended it, with the fame of the which victorie the king being incited, came in person into his army, and tooke Bouuines in Brabant and burned it, and sacked Dinand. But the Emperour leuied a mightie power to encounter him vnder the leading of the Duke of Sauioy. Wherevpon the King returned againe into Haynault and destroyed Bins and Mariemount the Queene of Hungaries places of pleasure, in reuenge of Folenbray in Picardie, which the Imperialls burned in the year 1552. as before you haue heard, & thus hauing burned and spoiled all Haynault, the King with his army entered into Artoys and besieged Renty. But the Emperour with his whole force came to leaue the siege in such sort that a battaile was there fought betweene the king and him, in the which the successe on both sides was so equall that the victorie can iustlie be attributed to neither part, some call it but a halfe battaile. Notwithstanding this was the battaile in the which it was first found by experience, that the ritters with their Pistoles are not able to abide the force of the Launce, if they be roughly and resolutely charged. The next day as the King was returning to the siege of the towne, he receaued newes that his forces were ouerthrowen in Italie, wherevpon he retired and returned to Montrueil and the Emperour likewise to Bruxelles.

The

Vnder Henry the second. 127

Cap. 7.

The warres of Siena. Brissacs successe in Picmont. Pope Iulius dieth. Paule the fourth succedeth. The French in Picmont take Vulpian. The Fight betweene the French and Flemish Nauies before Douer. The Emperour resigneth the Empire and all his other estates.

THe ouerthrow the French receaued in Italie happened thus. You haue heard before how while the Emperour lay at the siege of Metz, the towne of Sienne in Italie reuolted from him, & razed the Citadelle built by him, chased the Spaniards out of the towne, and put themselues into the protection of France. Wherewith he being not a little offended, after the said siege was ended commanded the Viceroy of Naples to spoile all the country of Sienne, which he did accordinglie purposing also to besige the towne, which *Mouluc, Termes*, & diuers others sent therher by the king for defence thereof, fortified against the Imperialls. The Viceroy because of the reuolt that happened also at this very instaunt in the realme of Naples by meanes of the Prince of Salerna whereof wee haue spoken a word or two also in the said siege of Metz, was forced to returne into the said realme of Naples, leauing the charge of the Imperiall forces in the country of Siena to the Marques of Marignan, who being ayded by Cosinus Duke of Florence, and the Pope went and besieged Siena.

But

128 The Historie of Fraunce,

But vnderstanding that *Strozzi* with great forces was sent by the king into Italie, and that hee had alreadie inuaded the Duke of Florence his dominions, taken diuers places from him, and was gone to batter Ciuitelle; the sayd Marques raised his siege from before Syena, and went with his whole power to succour the Duke of Florence, wherevpon *Strozzi* leuied his siege held before Ciuitelle and marched to encounter the Marques and giue him battaile, in the which the sayde *Strozzi* was ouerthrowen and put to flight and all his forces disperfed. The Marques after this victorie returned to the siege of Siena, & neuer departed thence till he had reduced it to the Emperours obedience, by whose commaundement it was deliuered to the duke of Florence.

The sayde siege endured till the twentieth of Aprill in the yeare 1555. But in December in the sayde yeare 1554. Brissac to repaire this misfortune of *Strozzi* entered into Piemont, and toke diuers townes of great importaunce and fortified them against the Imperialls

This yeare also 1554. the 23. of March after the French accompt who begin not the yeare till Easter, dyed Pope Iulius tertius, to whom succeeded *Marcellus*, who liued but a few dayes, and to him succeeded Cardinall Caraffa being foure score yeares of age by the name of Paule the fourth,

1555.

The French armie aboue mentioned vnder the leading of *Brissac* toke *Cassal*, & diuers other townes
in

Vnder Henry the second. 129

in the Marquisat of Montferrat, and went to besiege *Vulpian* in Piemont, which the Duke of Alua with a mightie army came to relieue as also hee did. And hauing put victuals and munition sufficient into the towne, he departed and besieged Saint Iac.

But the towne was so notablie defended by the French (for the king had sent thether great forces to succour the place) that the Duke of Alua was forced to abandon the siege & retire himselfe, presentlie whervpon the French with their whole forces returned to the siege of *Vulpian*, and toke it and razed both towne and castle, because it maintained none but souldiours that robbed and spoiled all the country.

About this time also the French and Flemish Nauy met vpon the Sea, neere to Douer a haven towne in England, where was a most bloddie fight betweene them, in the which the French being put to the worse, fired their ships, thinking thereby to cause the flemings to vngripe from them, but the fire was so vehement that they had no powre to doe it, by meanes wherof both the Nauies were fired, and many ships on both sides burnt.

Notwithstanding the French being entered into the flemish ships that remained, & seeing the small number of Flemings that were in them, tooke five of their ships, and led them away with them.

This yeare also vpon the five and twentieth of October, the Emperour in great solempnitie in the great hall of Bruxelles, yelded vp all his estats and

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domini-

130 The Historie of Fraunce,

dominions patrimoniall to his sonne king Phillip,
and the Empire to the king of Romaines his brother,

Cap. 8.

*A truce for five yeares betweene the King
of Fraunce and Spaine. The Emperour
saileth into Spaine, and putteth himselfe
into an Abbye where hee dieth.*

1556.



After the Emperour had resigned all
his estats to his sonne King Phillip,
the saide King by the perswasion of
the Queene of England his wife, and
as some also writ by the Emperours
owne perswasion, enclined to make
peace with Fraunce, by meanes whereof both the
Princes sent their commissioners to meete & treat
therof, who not beeing able because of the sundry
difficulties to conclude a finall peace, made notwithstanding a truce for five yeares, each part holding that which they had taken in the former warrs. And in this yeare the Emperour with his two sisters Elenor Queene of Fraunce, & Marie Queene of Hungarie sailed into Spaine, and put himselfe into an Abby, wher he remained till his death, which happened the one and twentieth of September in the yeare 1558. One notable thing is to bee remembered

Vnder Henry the second. 131

bred of this noble Emperour, wherby we may perceauē how vaine a thing the glory of this world is, While the Emperour stayed at Vlushing for winde to carie him his last iourney into Spaine, hee conferred on a time with *Seldius* his brother Ferdinands Ambassador till the deepe of the night, and when *Seldius* should depart, the Emperour calling for some of his seruants, and no bodie answering him, for those that attended vpon him were some gone to their lodgings and all the rest a sleepe: the Emperour tooke vp the candle himselfe, and went before *Seldius* to light him downe the staires, and so did notwithstanding all the resistance that *Seldius* could make.

And whan he was come to the staires foote, hee said thus vnto him. *Seldius* remēber this of Charles the Emperour when he shalbe dead and gone that him whom thou hast knowen in thy time enuironed with so many mightie armies and gardes of souldiers, thou hast also scene alone, abandoned, & forsaken yea euen of his owne domesticall seruants, and that hee whom thou hast serued so manye yeares hath also serued thee and borne the candle downe before thee, I acknowledge this chaunge of fortune to proceede from the mightie hand of God, which I will by no meanes goe about to withstand.

Cap. 9.

The truce for fve yeares is broken by the Popes practise . The Duke of Alua inuadeth the Church Dominions . The Duke of Guyse entereth into Italie, and the King inuadeth the King of Spayne in diuers other places . The Queene of England proclaymeth warre against the French.

1557.



Ou haue heard how a truce for fve yeares was concluded betweene the Kings of Fraunce and Spaine, but it was broken before the expiration of one yeare, vpon this occasion which you shall now heare. The Pope being an enemy to the Spaniard, gaue forth whether falsly or truly it is vncertaine, that the Colonnese who alwayes haue beene and yet are Imperiall, made secret assemblies against him in Rome, for the which cause some of them hee emprisoned, some hee banished, and seized all their lands and goods into his owne hands. The Imperials say that this was but a quarell picked to them by the Pope, because hee had secret intelligence with the king of Fraunce, & perswaded him to attempt the recouerie of the Realme of Naples, as well therby to abate the Spaniards greatnes in Italie, who held *Naples, Milan, & Siena*, & disposed of

Vnder Henry the second. 133

of the stats of Genoua & Florence as of his owne: as also hoping if the French had good successe in Italie, that some part of the bootie would fall to his share, which hee was the more desirous of, because he was a Neapolitaine borne himselfe. But howsoeuer it were, the *Colonnefi* being thus iniuried complained to king Philip and desired his succour, who sent the Duke Alua to their ayde, yet offering the Pope any reasonable conditions of peace, which he vitterly refused, and sent to the king and the duke of Ferrara being his confederats for succours, but before they could arriue, the duke of Alua inuaded the Church dominions, and toke *Ostia & Palestrina* and much distressed *Rome*. But the King with all speede sent the Duke of Guyse with a mightie armie into Italie, who entering into *Lombardie* tooke *Valentia* in the duchie of Milan & put a garison into it, on an other side also the French inuaded Artoys and spoyled all the Countrey, they besieged *Douay* but could not take it. Notwithstanding *Lens* they toke and burned it. Farther the kings forces in Piemont tooke *Valfiniere* and *Cairas*, and thus the five yeares truce concluded the yeare before helde not one yeare, great cōtrouersie is betwene the French and Spanish, which of the two Princes first brake the truce. The French say the Spaniard first brake it by inuading the Pope, whom the king as an obedient sonne to the Church was bound to defend.

But the answer herevnto is easie, for besides that the inuading of the Pope being an indifferent
S. iij. friend

134 The Historie of Fraunce,

friend to both the Princes could not bee a breach of the truce towards the French king: it is also most certaine that the first iniurie proceded frō the *Pope*, towards the king of Spaines friends and cōfederats, and therefore the French were not to ayde him in an euell cause. But admit the ayding of the Pope were no breach of the truce: yet the King ought not to haue proceded farther then to send the *Pope* ayde, but hee inuaded king Philip before he tooke weapon in hand, in Milan, in Piemont, in Artoys, and in Flaunders, which could not bee other then a flatte breach of the truce. But to retourne to the warres of Italie. The Duke of Guyse by the Popes perswasion, and vppon promise of ayde from him, was passing with his armie towards the realme of Naples with purpose to inuade it. But seeing the Duke of Alua to make head against him, and being also disapoynted of the ayde promised him by the Pope, he was forced to retire with his armie, being in very pore estate and cursing the Pope and all his trecheries. While these matters thus passed in Italie, the Queene of England by hir husbands perswasion entered into an vnneccessarie warre with Fraunce, for she should haue done much better to haue continued as shee began a mediator for peace then vpon no occasion to become the French kings enemy, but shee sped accordingly.

The

Vnder Henry the second. 135

Cha. 10.

The King of Spaine taketh Saint Quentin. The battaile of Saint Laurens in the which the Constable is ouerthrown and taken prisoner. The duke of Guyse is reuoked out of Italie. The Pope maketh peace with the king of Spaine. The French take Calais. The marriage of the Daulphin. The French take Theonuille.

BVt to proceede the king of Spaine, seeing him selfe thus inuaded vpon a sodayne, leuyed a mightie armie of Duch Flemish and English, and went and besieged Saint Quentin a stronge towne in Vermandoyes, for the defence whereof the Admirall of Fraunce Gasper *Chastillon*, with diuers bandes of men put him selfe into the towne. But his brother *d'Andelot* issewing out of Perona with 15. enseignes of footmen, purposing to doe the like, was defeated. Notwithstanding the king tendering greatly y^e fastie of the towne, sent the *Cōstable* to succour it with an armie of 16000. foot, and 4000. horse, who vpon Saint Laurence day very earely in the morning, by certaine boates which he had brought with him vpon cartes, put *Monsieur d'Andelot* by the riuer with certaine bands of footmen into the towne.

But

136 The Historie of Fraunce,

But King Phillips army as the said Constable retired, charged him, brake him, defeated his forces, slew 2500 of his men with the losse onely of 50. on their part, and tooke him prisoner with two of his sonnes, and likewise the Dukes of Montpensier and Longueuille, the Marshall of Saint Andre, the Rheingraue, and diuers other great personages.

Wherevpon the King presentlie reuoked the Duke of Guise with his forces out of Italy, & commaunded the Duke of Neuers to leauy a new army.

In the meane time King Phillip tooke Saint Quentin by assault, and tooke prisoners therein the Admirall, and *d' Andelot* his brother, but *d' Andelot* soone after escaped away. The King of Spaine wan also Catelet and Han and diuers other places. The Duke of Alua on the other side in Italie tooke diuers places from the Pope, who in the end seeing the Dukes forces so great that he came without resistance euen to Rome gates, and that the Duke of Guise in verie poore estate was reuoked home into Fraunce: made peace at Caui with King Philip (contraty to his promise made to the French King) and obtayned better conditions of him than he deserued, and among the rest of the conditions this was one that the Duke of Guise should returne home in safetie, and he & his armie bee well intreated wheresoeuer they passed through king Philips dominions, which was all the recompence the French receaued at the Popes handes, for the great
losses

Vnder Henry the second. 137

losses they had receaued in Italie by his meanes, such commonly is the ende of all vnnecessarie warres.

The King being much griued with these his manifold losses, and supposing his honour to be stayned if he atchieued not some enterprise that might counteruaile these his misfortunes, so soone as the Duke of Guise and Strozzi were returned with his forces out of Italie by sea, and *Monsieur d' Aumalle* by land, ioyned to them a great army of Swissers and Almaines who vnder the leading of the said Duke of Guise were sent to besiege Calais in the verie middest of winter.

Strozzi not long before the comming of the army thether, had beene brought in disguised appareile into the towne by a French man an inhabitant thereof, and had veiued all the fortifications both within the towne and without, and the garrison within it for the defence thereof, which was very weake, and to say the truth the said Strozzi was the onely author of this enterprise.

They began the siege the first day of Ianuarie, and tooke the towne the morrow after twelfth day, and soone after also Hams and Guysnes, and all that the English helde on that side the sea.

In Aprill following Frauncis the Daulphin maryed Marie daughter and heire of Iames the fift King of Scotland, & in Iune following the French besiged Theonuille, held for an impregnable towne in the Dutchie of Luxembourg. Yet notwithstanding

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138 The Historie of Fraunce,

ing they tooke it, but in that siege was Peter Strozzi slaine to the Kings great griefe, for he had beene a most valiant and expert Captaine.

Cap. II.

The French inuade Flaunders and sacke Dunkerke, they are ouerthrowen in their retrait to Calais. The English Nauy taketh Conquet. Peace betweene the Kings of Spaine and Fraunce and Elizabeth Queene of England. Bourg and other Councillours of the law are sent to the Bastile. The Kings daughter is married to the King of Spaine. The King is slaine at the insts.



Vt the King supposing this reuenge of his losses not to be sufficiēt as yet, determined to attempt farther. Wherefore in the beginning of Iulie he sent Monsieur de Termes to inuade Flaunders, who tooke Dunkerke and burned it, But the Earle of Egmont leuying an army of 12000. foote and 3000 horse, met with the French as they retired towards Calais vpon the sandes betweene Dunkerke and Grauelin, where he charged them, and by the helpe of the English Nauy, which by chaunce sailed at that time close by the shoare, and discharged their great shot into the midst of the

Vnder Henry the second. 139

the French troups, they were defeated and Termes himselfe taken prisoner, to the great astonishment of all Fraunce, which in fower yeares space had receaued three great ouerthrowes, the first in Italie, the second at Saint Quentin, and the third this heere mentioned.

And thus the King not beeing contented with a reasonable reuenge, but seeking to recouer all his honour, lost euen that which hee had in part recouered before, and put both himselfe and his Realme into greater daungers than euer heere-tofore they had beene in.

Termes had left behinde him three enseignes of footemen to spoile and fier Dunkerke, who being in the midst of their blouddie execution, were all surprized by the Burgundians and cut in peeces. The Duke of Guise hearing of this ouerthrow retired into Picardie, and held himselfe in places of safetie.

After this victorie the English Navy consisting of 100. saile of ships and 10000. men, and 20. great hulks ioyned with them, inuaded Britaine and toke Conquet, but partlie by the force of the countrey that came downe vpon them, & partlie by tempest, they were forced to returne home with speed. King Phillip being encouraged by this his good successe and many victories, leuied a mightie army, and encamped neere to Dourlans in Picardie beeing a French towne, his whole force was 30000. foote, & 15000. horse, all his souldiours being well paid.

T.ij.

The

140 The Historie of Fraunce,

The king on the other side neere to Amiens, leuyed a great armie, but seemed not willing to hazard an other battayle, considering the losses hee had alreadie receaued. Notwithstanding in the ende both the Princes to auoyde the effusion of Christian blood enclined their mindes to peace.

The two and twentieth of Ianuarie Charles Duke of LORRAINE maryed the Ladie Claude the kings younger Daughter, and the Februarie after, peace was treated of at Cambresis betweene the two Kings and ELIZABETH Queene of England latelie succeded to the Crowne of that Realme by the death of hir Sister MARRIE, who dyed the seauententh of Nouember 1558.

The Commissioners agreede reasonably well about euerie thing saue CALAIS, which King Philip would haue in any case restored to the English againe, and the French would by noe meanes part with, which matter was so whotlie debated betweene them, that all the treatie had assuredlie broaken of, if newes had not beene brought from the Queene of England, that shee was contented to accept of the peace, with these conditions, that at eyght yeares ende Calais should bee restored to hir agayne or fye hundred fiftie thousand crownes in lieu thereof, for assuraunce whereof shee should haue deliuered
vnto

Vnder Henry the second. 141

vnto hir foure hostages of the nobilytie of Fraunce
such as shee would demaund.

This article beeing agreed vpon peace was
concluded beetweene these Princes the third of
Aprill, and solemply proclaimed with great ioye: 1559.
And King Philip maryed ELIZABETH the Kings
eldest Daughter promised beefore to CHARLES
Prince of Spayne King Philips sonne, and the
Duke of SAVOY Philibert maryed MARGARET
the Kings sister.

Thus the king hauing concluded peace to his
great comfort with all his enemies, and bee-
trauthed his Daughter to the king of Spayne,
by meanes of the which allyaunce hee assured
him selfe of an euerlasting amitie with that
Prince: beganne to embrew his handes in the
bloud of the LUTHERANS, and committed
BOURG and foure other Iudges of the Law to
MONTGOMERIE Captaine of his Guard, who
sent them prisoners to the Bastile, where they
were layde in yrons.

The only cause of their emprisonment was, for
that they had delyuered out of prison certayne
Lutherans, and had forborne to publish the
kings bloody edicts till a generall or a nationall
councell should take order in so wayghtie a
cause.

This beeing done, the king in great triumph
departed to his Daughters mariage, who was
T.ii.j. maryed

142 The Historie of Fraunce,

maryed to king Philip by his Deputie the Duke of
 Alua, who represented the king his Masters person
 in this case: which beeing accomplished the king
 gaue himsele to sports and pastimes, and the eight
 and twentieth of Iune entered into the Lists to iust,
 and continewed so long therein, and ranne so ma-
 ny courses three dayes together, that with excessiue
 trauayle his whole body was become stiffe, where-
 vpon diuers of the nobilitie and especially the
 Queene his wyfe besought him to runne no more,
 the rather because that night the Queene had drea-
 med that shee saw him wounded to death, & diuers
 other prognosticatiōs of his death are also written
 which I ouerpasse. But he refusing all perswasions,
 & despising his wiues dreame, & all the other prog-
 nostications, entered againe into the listes, & ranne
 diuers courses excellently well, for he was a perfect
 man at armes. At the last he called foorth Mont-
 gomerie, the selfe same that had caryed Bova
 and the other foure Councillours to prison, as be-
 fore you haue heard. Montgomerie had runne
 diuers courses the day before, & had fayled in them
 all, for the which cause hee was loath to come
 forth. But being constrained by the king, in the ende
 foorth he came being reserued by God to giue one
 sound blow at the last, to counteruaile all his fay-
 lings before: For as the king and hee met together
 with great violence a splenter of Montgomeries
 staffe which brake all to sheuers, strake the kings
 head.

Vnder Henry the second. 143

head-peece full vpon the visard, which being vn-
buckled either through negligence, or because the
king would haue it so, meaning to make this his
last course, flew vp, in such sort that one of the splē-
ters strake the king full in the right eye and entered
into his very braine, which put this poore Prince to
extreame paine. Vpon the ninth of Iulie he caused
the mariage of his sister & the duke of Sauoy to bee
accomplished without any pomp, which should not
haue bene solempnifated till eight dayes after, and
the next day he dyed of the sayde hurt. The wound
soone made an ende of his owne life, but his realme
hath bled of that wound euer since, & the blood is
hardly stenchd as yet. This king liued one & forty
yeares, and reigned twelue yeares and 3. moneths,
and tenne dayes.

Thus haue I continued as compendiously as I
could, the Historie of Fraunce frō *Charles* the eighth
till the death of *Henry* the second, namely til the be-
ginning of their owne ciuill broyles and dissentiōs
which because they cōtaine nothing but murthers,
massacers, trecheries, treasons, and no orderly dis-
ciplined warres, are nothing pleasaunt for mee to
write, nor I thinke acceptable to any man to reade,
& much lesse fit to be annexed to the martiall actes
of those Princes, whom I haue here before in this
Historie treated of. Notwithstanding if any man
shall take pleasure in writing them, I had rather bee
handeled such a bucherly argument then my selfe.

The

144 The Historie of Fraunce,

Cap. 12.

The conclusion of the Historie.



Now to conclude this Historie, can we haue any more notable examples than these heere aboue mentioned to proue that mans cogitations are vaine, and all his thoughts wicked, for if you consider how all these Princes tossed and turmoiled themselues with continuall warres, what infinit treasures they consumed, what slaughters they made of their subiects, what sacking and burning of townes, defiling of yong Maidens and Virgins, murthering of women and Children, with all such like mischiefes as be appendant to the warrs, and that is worst of all, charging their owne soules with manie promises and oathes which they neuer ment to performe when they sware them, neither performed at all when they had sworne them.

And if we farther consider how little they haue effected and brought to passe of their owne desires by all these their bloody Martiall actions, with the which they troubled the world by the space of many yeares : we cannot but confesse and say with the Psalmist. *Hee that dwelleth in the Heauen shall laugh, the Lord shall haue them in derision.* For first of all consider well the example of Lodouic Sforce surnamed the
Moore

Vnder Henry the second. 145

More Duke of Milan, hee poisoned his nephew to obtaine therby the said Duchie, and set all Italie on fier by calling in the French to establish him therein, but himselfe was within 5. yeares after taken prisoner by the French, and put into a dongeon wher he miserablie ended his life, his eldest sonne Maximilian being restored to the said Duchie of Milan by meanes of the Swissers, the Pope, and the Vēnetians, was within three yeares after likewise taken prisoner by the French, and in Fraunce ended his daies.

Afterward his other sonne Francis was established in the said Duchie by the Emperour Charles, but with such slauish conditions that he rather deserved the name of a noble slaue than an honourable Prince, and in the end died of poison as it was thought, and was the last of this wicked race of Sforçes, & after his death the Emperour seized all the Duchie of Milan into his owne hands whose race holdeth it yet, and shall doe so long as it pleaseth God: And all these miseries fell vpon the said Lodouic and his sonnes within the space of 34. yeares.

Now way likewise the example of Pope Alexander the sixt, and Valentinus Borgia his sonne.

The said Valentine in his fathers life time obtained so many conquests in Italie, some by armies, some by crueltie, some by treason and trecheries, some by periurie, and by all other wicked meanes that may be imagined, that all Italie stooode in feare

of him, and he was growen to such a pride in himselfe, that hee gaue *Aut Cesar aut nullus* for his deuise.

The Father poisoned himselfe with the same wine that he had prepared for the poisoning of diuers cardinalls his enemies, and so fell himselfe into the pit which he had digged for others, and the son after his fathers death was spoiled by Pope Iulius of all that he had conquered in Italie, and the King of Fraunce toke from him all his estates that he held in Fraunce.

Wherefore he fled to Consalue vnder his safe-conduct, and remained with him a while at Naples in great kindnes in outward apparence.

But soone after by King Ferdinands commandement, hee was sent prisoner into Spaine by the said Consalue, who also tooke from him, the safe-conduct that he had giuen him.

In Spaine he was emprisoned in the Rocque of *Medina del Campo*, from whence by cunning he escaped, and went into Nauarre, where hee liued a while in very base and miserable estate, and in the end was there slaine.

The Venetians likewise for hatred they bare against Lodouic Duke of Milan aboue mencioned, called Lewis the twelfth into Italie to conquer the said Duchie, and had for their part of the bootie the countrey of Guiradadda deliuered vnto them by the King.

But soone after the same king toke it from them
againes

Vnder Henry the second. 147

again, & became their deadly enemy, so that notwithstanding all their charges employed in those warres and diuers other since: yet should they not at this day one foote of ground in Lombardie more then they did before those warres began, and in other parts of Italie lesse.

Again, fower kings of Fraunce successiue, namely CHARLES the eight, LEUVIS the twelfth, FRANCIS the first, & HENRY the second, by the space of three score yeares and better, made continuall warres in Italie, with infinit expences of money, toyle of themselves, and the death not of so few as a hundred thousand of their subjects, for the duchie of Milan & the realme of Naples, and what haue they gotten in recompence thereof, one-ly this that they should not at this day one foote of Land in neither of both those countreys.

Likewise Charles the Emperour who was so ambitious a Prince that hee thought to haue swallowed vp both Fraunce and Germanie, was chased out of both those countries with great ignominie, and was neuer able to hold no not one pore towne in either of both those realmes, & in the end through moodinesse of his euell successe, gaue a defiance to all the world, and dyed in an Abby among a companie of Monkes.

Lastly king Henry the eight who was so noble a Prince, and obtained so many conquests in Fraunce both in his youth and in his age, what hath he left to his posteritie in that Countrey, for

V.ij.

his

148 The Historie of Fraunce,

his infinite charges employed in those warres:
not one towne, no nor one foote of French land.
These examples I thinke may suffice to teach Prin-
ces to bee wise, and not to attempt ambitiouslie
vnneecessarie warrs, seeing the sequell that enfeweth
therof, but to liue peaceably at home, to entertaine
the good will of their neighbours by all the good
meanes they may, to se iustice done among their
subiects which is their principall charge, and espe-
cially to ground all their actions vpon God, who is
the guyder of all their enterprises, and the giuer of
all good successe. Happie is the Prince that thus
gouerneth his subiects and happie are the subiects
that liue vnder such a Prince.

FIN IS.

